

PEOPLE
Tech by Rob

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Printed Simultaneously
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

o. 31, 198

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 11-12, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Indonesia... 1,000 Rp. Saudi Arabia... 1.00 R. U.S.A. 1.00 D.
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Qadhafi Meets Fahd, Hussein For Talks on PLO, Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
AMMAN — Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, held talks Friday with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Jordan's King Hussein in apparent attempts to restore unity among Arab leaders. Saudi and Jordanian press agencies reported, Qadhafi has often criticized both of the conservative monarchs in the past.
The Saudi Press Agency said Qadhafi and King Fahd discussed Arab disagreements over the Israeli-Lebanese treaty withdrawal agreement, and the split within the Palestine Liberation Organization. Jordanian sources indicated that the Libyan leader discussed the same subjects here in his announced meeting with King Hussein.
The visit here was expected to enter on "removing obstacles to Arab solidarity," sources in Amman told The Associated Press. The Libyan leader is a radical socialist whose politics contrast sharply to those of the pro-American regimes in Jordan and Saudi Arabia.
Before Colonel Qadhafi left Saudi Arabia, sources in Jeddah said that he had expressed a willingness to try to mediate long-standing differences between King Hussein and the Syrian regime of Hafez al-Assad.
Colonel Qadhafi flew directly from Jeddah to Amman for his discussions with Hussein, the Jordanian press agency said.
The Libyan ruler last visited Saudi Arabia in 1980, and was last in Jordan the year before. He has criticized the leaders of both countries for their willingness to explore a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis. Libya and Saudi Arabia also have clashed over oil-price



United Press International

The Associated Press

ing policies and a Middle East peace plan advanced by Fahd in 1981 that implicitly recognized Israel's right to exist.
But there have been signs of a thaw in relations since early this year, and the Saudis greeted Colonel Qadhafi cordially on his one-day visit here. King Fahd met him upon his arrival Thursday at Jeddah airport, and escorted him on his departure Friday afternoon. Riyadh radio reported.
King Fahd and Colonel Qadhafi "reviewed Arab and Islamic issues in general as well as the latest developments of common concern," the Saudi news agency reported, in what was seen as a clear reference to the Lebanese and PLO crises. There was no other report on the outcome of the talks.
Among those present at the Jeddah talks were:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Morocco Refuses to Meet Polisario But Backs New OAU Call for Truce

United Press International
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Morocco refused Friday to hold direct talks with the Polisario Front, but reaffirmed support for a cease-fire and a referendum on Western Saharan independence.
The deputy secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, Peter Oni, said the organization had persuaded Morocco to renew its approval of an OAU call in February 1982 for a cease-fire and an independence vote.
But Morocco, which accepted the proposal in debate Friday at the OAU's 19th summit here, balked at direct talks with the Polisario. Morocco and the Polisario are fighting over control of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony bordering Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria.
The summit, the OAU's first in two years, opened Wednesday. The Western Sahara issue nearly caused the summit to collapse, as it did last July in Tripoli, Libya. But the guerrillas agreed to stay away from the conference in exchange for debate of the issue.
Another OAU summit failed to convene in November, when moderate countries stayed away to protest Libya's intervention in Chad.
Speaking at a news conference, Mr. Oni said Friday that a special session had been scheduled for later in the day so heads of state could consider a final draft resolution on the Western Sahara. He gave no details on what the resolution might contain.
Mr. Oni said that the OAU remained divided, despite the Moroccan agreement, with one faction supporting the proposal and another demanding direct negotiations between the Polisario and Morocco.
Ethiopia, Senegal and Mauritania were asked to try to draw up a resolution that would be acceptable to both sides before the end of the summit, Mr. Oni said. The conference is to adjourn Saturday.
Mr. Oni said both sides agreed to the need for a referendum but continued to disagree on procedures and voter eligibility.
Morocco contends that there are 75,000 Western Saharans based on a census Spain conducted off the territory before it withdrew. The Polisario says there are 1 million Western Saharans, most of them in exile in neighboring countries. The Polisario wants all 1 million to vote.
African Appeal on Qadhafi
Earlier, Jim Hougan of The Washington Post reported from Washington: President Felli Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast says the United States and other big powers can block the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, in what Mr. Houphouët-

Boigny calls Colonel Qadhafi's efforts to overthrow African and Arab governments.
To do so, he said Thursday, the major powers must support the OAU's repudiation of Colonel Qadhafi with their own actions. He did not elaborate.
"We have done what we can," said Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, by rejecting Colonel Qadhafi's bid to become the OAU president. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, 77, who is sub-Saharan Africa's senior statesman and a leading advocate of cooperation with the West, added: "Qadhafi supports radical nations and movements across the world, and it is up to the big powers to act with the means at their disposal."

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny voiced strong approval of the OAU's decision Wednesday to pass over Colonel Qadhafi and to elect Haile Mariam Mengistu of Ethiopia as this year's chairman.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny indicated that Colonel Qadhafi had overplayed his hand in forcing the Polisario issue. "The OAU does not accept Qadhafi's bid to become the OAU president," he said. He also said Libyan troops are still stationed in northern Chad. "How can you be the president of an organization when you are occupying part of the territory of a member state of that organization?" he asked.

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West Germany's loose coalition of anti-nuclear activists is showing signs of persistence. Page 2.

In a preamble to the communiqué on Friday's meeting, the foreign ministers said they hoped a verifiable agreement providing for U.S. and Soviet equality in intermediate-range nuclear missiles could be achieved at the current talks in Geneva. They added, however: "If concrete results through negotiations cannot be reached, deployment as planned will begin."

"At this point," Secretary of State George P. Shultz told reporters, "there's absolutely no question about it."
Beyond the verbal repudiation of Western resolve, some U.S. and European officials now believe that the Soviet Union has started to realize that it is failing to block or delay the deployment through threats and pressure on West European public opinion. The officials are not certain if serious negotiations will quickly develop in Geneva, but they consider, particularly Mr. Roy said this year of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl in West Germany, two of the deployment countries, that the

Russians have begun to reckon with the reality of the missiles.

The NATO program calls for the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe starting at the end of the year. These missiles are meant to counter the more than 350 Soviet SS-20s, each with three warheads, that are largely aimed at European targets.

In addition to the missiles, the "meeting here," the first held by the so-called Atlantic Council of foreign ministers in Paris since France left NATO's integrated military command in 1966, also touched on East-West trade matters and the involvement of alliance members in security roles outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's geographic area.

Alliance experts had been asked at the last ministerial session in December to make a study of the security implications of alliance members' trade with the Russians. In the communiqué issued here, described by Mr. Cheysson as a victory for European modernism, there was, in fact, some slight toughening of the alliance's language.

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Concerning potential "out-of-area" use of forces normally counted in NATO defense systems, the alliance acknowledged this possibility, but said that sufficient military capability "must be assured" within the NATO treaty area.

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the officials had seemed to hope that Mrs. Thatcher would win only a small majority so she would face at least some opposition on her foreign policies.

Official sources in Washington said President Ronald Reagan would call Mrs. Thatcher to congratulate her personally before issuing a statement.
U.S. officials said privately that the British result, added to the recent victory in West Germany of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a conservative, meant the administration felt assured of strong support in Europe for its security and defense policies.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats rejoiced Friday and a spokesman, Wolter von Tiesenhausen, said: "It's a massive confirmation for Mrs. Thatcher and a victory for the European Community and for NATO."

The Labor Party's challenge to Britain's Common Market membership and to the West's nuclear defense policy had been resolutely defeated, he added.
There was no official reaction

Thatcher Works On New Cabinet; Foes in Disarray

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher began reshaping her Conservative government Friday as the opposition parties coped with the effects on their futures of her overwhelming mandate for a second term.
The final tally was 397 seats for the Conservatives, 209 seats for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance, and 21 seats for the small nationalist parties of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
The results gave the Conservatives almost three times the majority they had in the last Parliament; they now have a margin of 144 seats in the 650-seat House of Commons.
In her first postelection interviews, Mrs. Thatcher, in a buoyant mood, removed any doubt that some senior ministers would be replaced in the incoming cabinet.
"I feel it's time to have a new look," she said.
The changes, probably including a different foreign secretary and finance minister, are expected during the weekend.
Mrs. Thatcher joked about the impending moves, saying, "I am not a good butcher, but I have had to learn to carve the joint."
Labor, which only a decade ago was considered by many experts as Britain's "natural party of government," was plainly shattered by the scale of its defeat.
Throughout the day pressure was mounting on Labor's dispirited leader, Michael Foot, 69, to make known the timing for what was considered his certain departure.
He refused comment as he came and went from party headquarters. The deputy leader, Denis Healey, 65, whose resignation was also anticipated, refused comment as well.
The eagerness for Mr. Foot to step down was tempered only by concern over avoiding a bruising battle to succeed him. Internal disputes over the party's leadership and leftist policies since Labor's loss at the general election in 1979 were a major cause of public discontent. Labor strategists conceded.
How best to avoid renewing such struggles may well decide the timing of Mr. Foot's replacement.
Tony Benn, the long-serving MP

who had renounced a hereditary title and became the symbol to many British voters of Labor's leftward tilt in recent years, was defeated in his bid for re-election.
For the first time since the early decades of the 20th century, Britain's electorate is clearly split three ways, based on the popular vote totals in this election. Large numbers of traditional Labor supporters, unable to accept the party's shift to the left in foreign and domestic policy, voted for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance instead.

But the alliance's position in Parliament will be weakened by the defeat of 22 Social Democratic MPs; they had defected earlier from the Labor and Conservative parties. These included two of the four founders of the Social Democratic Party, Shirley Williams and William Rodgers.

The paradox is that the Liberals did better than they did last time. But the Social Democrats failed to hold up his end of the pact in terms of gaining seats toward the goal of providing a middle-of-the-road parliamentary alternative to the two larger parties.

In the days ahead, the Liberal leader, David Steel, and the remaining Social Democratic leaders in Parliament, Roy Jenkins and David Owen, will have to fashion a new relationship.

With only six members in the new Parliament, the Social Democrats will be a minor factor, but Mr. Owens and Mr. Jenkins are figures of considerable standing.

At the moment, an analyst said, the Social Democratic Party is "all head and no body."

The alliance proved, however, that it could mount a nationwide campaign capable of winning a quarter of the popular vote, only a few percentage points below Labor's total.

It was universally agreed Friday that there was no chance of either the Conservative or Labor parties agreeing to consider electoral changes that would make seats in Parliament dependent on popular vote totals rather than who won in each individual district.

Mrs. Thatcher said that her victory showed the country wanted strong leadership. She denied that her landslide win would lead her to more "extreme" rightist policies as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

NATO Ministers Reaffirm Intent To Carry Out Missile Deployment

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
PARIS — Foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance, meeting for the last time before NATO's possible deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, asserted again Friday that the weapons would be put in place by the end of the year falling

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EC Reacts With Cautious Relief To Thatcher's Landslide Victory

LONDON — The European Community on Friday cautiously welcomed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's landslide election victory.
Leaders expressed relief that there was no chance of Britain withdrawing from the community as demanded by the opposition Labor Party, but there was concern that Mrs. Thatcher would be even more insistent in demanding a budget rebate.

Conservative leaders throughout the world welcomed the Thatcher landslide and European Socialists said the Labor Party had only itself to blame for the scale of its defeat.

Financial markets shrugged off the news as nothing more than expected, and the pound slipped on European exchanges.

The Soviet press agency Tass contented itself with quoting Michael Foot, the Labor Party leader, as saying the result was a tragedy for Britain.

Western diplomats in Moscow said that although Soviet officials had appeared reconciled to the prospect of a Conservative victory

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FINLAND INVITATION ACCEPTED — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, was helped by aides as he left the Kremlin to bid farewell to President Mauno Koivisto of Finland. The news agency Tass said Friday that Mr. Andropov had accepted Mr. Koivisto's invitation to Finland. Behind the Soviet leader were Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, left, and Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

Street Theater Brings Social Awareness to Delhi Slums

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI — The distant look on the hundreds of young faces bespoke a life with too little food and too much time to think about it. But the vacant stares gave way to wide-eyed anticipation as the children sat huddled on a dusty lot in a slum resettlement colony, waiting for the show to start.
Most of their parents were working, so frail little girls of 6 showed up carrying their infant brothers or sisters. Fearlessly, they jostled bigger boys for a place to sit.
A murmur of excitement rippled through the crowd when a dozen brightly costumed "miners" — their faces white with greasepaint — arrived and began their routine. A dwarf's antics brought shrieks of laughter, and the children's laughter brought sardonic smiles to the weary faces of a few old men standing nearby.
It was street theater time in New Delhi, an hour of gaiety and silliness in an otherwise drab day in the walled city of the 10 million.

But the slapstick comedy played before the children held an underlying message intended to cause conflict in their minds and a disturbing awareness that their lives were all wrong.
Aloke Roy, founder and director of the Theater of the Oppressed, called it an "awakening" to the inequities and outrages of slum life. A former art student, Mr. Roy, 43, has been producing street theater here since 1967.
"We think talking about Gandhism, socialism, social revolution or whatever is totally useless unless a person is conscious of the problems he faces in everyday life," he said. "The sad fact is that most of these people haven't even identified their problems."
Street theater has long been an institution in India, a country where poverty seems to go hand in hand with an insatiable appetite for escapism.
There are a dozen street theater companies in New Delhi, and the

art form is burgeoning elsewhere in the country. Some of these, like the Marxist group here, are blatantly political, and others, like the groups formed by feminist organizations, concentrate on narrow issues such as dowry or the alarming increase in murders of brides whose families fail to meet extortionists' demands for cash or property.

The Theater of the Oppressed, however, claims to be aligned with no political movement, and is the only theater company that produces street pantomime on a broad range of social problems.
Its 23 scripts deal with issues that include discrimination against Untouchables, corruption among public officials, the dangers of malnutrition, and exploitation by black-market merchants. The skits are written to arouse a sense of social indignation in children, to summon reaction from people who have become so tuned to poverty that they have accepted it as a way of life.

In one recent performance, a skit illustrated the hardships of a mother of seven children. When the narrator asked the young audience how many children would be better for the family, the youngsters cried, "Two, two!"
Although the theater receives some financial aid from a family planning department of the Indian government, officials have treated

it warily. Police have harassed performers from time to time, contending that the audiences constitute unlawful assemblies. To this, Mr. Roy said he responds: "Ask the people. If they object, I will stop."

"The government doesn't deny that the problems exist," he added. "But they don't like the effectiveness of the programs and the response we get." Several slum colonies have formed social-action organizations on the basis of grievances portrayed in the pantomimes, he said.

Considering that Mr. Roy is a Brahmin who lives in the fashionable Vasant Vihar neighborhood of New Delhi, his slum-oriented street theater is all the more remarkable.

"The Russians think I am a CIA agent because I get money from America," he said, "and the Americans think I am a KGB agent because we are talking about social revolution. But the fact is, I have no truck with either side, and they can both go to hell. I'm talking with the people."

INSIDE

■ The U.S. and Angola reportedly have reached a substantial measure of agreement on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Page 2.

■ Joseph Smallwood, Newfoundland's former premier, helps to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the first North American part of the British Empire. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.3 percent in May, their first increase in 1983. Page 7.

OPINION
■ Britain's election, in two different views, by Flora Lewis and David Broder. Page 4.

ARTS/LEISURE
■ Henry Moore's small carvings, part of a retrospective at New York's Metropolitan Museum, often show more ideas on the move than do his monumental works. Page 6.



HANDS UP — Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader, is cheered by supporters in Milan during his campaign this week for national elections. Page 2.

Madrid Orders 2 Army Officers Held for Week

MADRID — The government has ordered the arrest of two army officers, one of them a former deputy prime minister, to emphasize its resolve to stamp out coup plots, a government spokesman said Friday.

A reserve army general and an active captain were placed under arrest for a week Thursday after calling for the release of officers jailed after an abortive coup in 1981.

Lieutenant General Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil, 72, deputy prime minister in the government of Carlos Arias Navarro in 1976, wrote the first of a series of articles on the plight of the jailed plotters on Wednesday in the rightist daily, El Alcázar.

Army Captain Francisco Javier Dusmet Garcia-Figueroa, 37, followed up with an indignant letter to the newspaper the next day.

In Bonn, Pessimism Among Pacifists

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — As the likelihood grows that new U.S. medium-range missiles will be stationed in West Germany late this year, the loose coalition of church and political groups that calls itself "the peace movement" is showing signs of confusion, disorientation and even resignation over its failure to halt the deployment.

With no big demonstrations planned until autumn, activists are concerned that they have run out of time to affect the decisions of the West German and U.S. governments on the missile issue.

But anti-nuclear militants and officials alike predict here that, sharpened by desperation, demonstrations later this year could turn violent.

The despondency within the anti-missile coalition has been accentuated by the triumph of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative Christian Democrats in elections in March. Disarray within the leftists Greens coalition and signs of U.S. flexibility on arms control.

Activists acknowledge that the slim possibility of a U.S.-Soviet accord at Geneva on intermediate-

range missiles has hindered their capacity for mobilizing protest.

"I'm pretty pessimistic about the chances of stopping deployment," Petra Kelly, one of the Greens' deputies in the Bundestag, said in an interview. "People say they're going to stop them, but I keep saying, 'No, they're coming.' There will probably be a big frustration because there isn't any strategy."

"The overriding issue of preventing deployment has almost been forgotten," said Miss Kelly, noting that activists were embroiled in other causes, such as preventing women from being drafted into the army or protesting U.S. policies in Nicaragua.

One recent night, she said, the party's parliamentary group was kept up until 11 P.M. hearing the complaints of homosexual members who felt they were being repressed.

On the missile issue, a defensive note was sounded in the current issue of Medians, a guide to seminars, demonstrations and training sessions for non-violent actions.

Alfred Mechtersheimer, a former army colonel who edits the bulletin, wrote that it is wrong to regard the projected December stationing of the first U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany as inevitable.

But Mr. Mechtersheimer continued, should the missiles be positioned, "each Pershing-2 will strengthen the peace movement's resistance and drive the price of rearmament ever higher."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Mechtersheimer outlined the movement's planned activities for the fall, which include a blockade of a U.S. Pershing missile site at Swäbisch-Gmünd and several large demonstrations Oct. 22, including one in Bonn.

"If the non-violent protest accomplishes nothing," acknowledged Mr. Mechtersheimer, who advocates non-violent civil disobedience, "then it is possible that there will be a rapid strengthening of the violent wing."

A senior West German official who thinks deployment is likely concurred with Mr. Mechtersheimer's analysis, and noted with alarm that proponents of violent actions openly argued their case at a recent "peace workshop" in Frankfurt.

"We are not sure we will have the same calm in the autumn as now," the official said. "We could see spectacular and perhaps explosive events that may quickly lead to a broad mobilization of people."

Since the March election, several opinion polls have suggested a shrinking constituency for demonstrations. "I think there is a lot of resentment and emotion in a minority," said Klaus Lippert, the head of the Infas polling group, "and a very large majority that couldn't care less. This sort of active minority has always been there. The question is whether they will be able to mobilize other people."

One variable is the final stance of the opposition Social Democratic Party, which has been drifting toward open rejection of deployment. But its decision will not be formalized until a party congress in Bad Godesberg on Nov. 2 — rather late to affect the deployment of the first nine Pershing-2 missiles, which are scheduled to be operational on Dec. 15 if there is no Geneva accord.

Another uncertainty is how the Soviet Union's diplomatic and military responses may influence the anti-missile movement. Gert Bastian, a former general and now a Green deputy, said that the "cleverest" Soviet answer to deployment would be to walk out of the Geneva talks but to hold back from retaliatory military moves.

WORLD BRIEFS

French University Reform Passed

PARIS (AP) — The French National Assembly passed a bill Friday night that would reform the university system but which has provoked widespread student demonstrations. The bill was approved on a 325-160 vote after 17 days of debate in which 2,204 amendments were introduced and largely defeated. The upper house, the Senate, is to consider the measure in October. Students have contended that the bill robs universities of their independence by linking higher education to the state of the economy. The government says the bill is needed to make the university system more competitive, reduce overcrowding and protect certain fields from being flooded with job seekers.

6 Newsmen Denied Visas by Poland

NEW YORK (AP) — Six correspondents from Western news media have been denied visas to cover the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, which begins Thursday. None of the six received an explanation from Polish authorities.

Two of the correspondents were from United Press International, two from the British Broadcasting Corp. and one each from The Associated Press and Newsweek magazine. In protest, the BBC is withdrawing the television crews it had assigned to cover the pope's weeklong visit.

A Newsweek spokesman said Thursday that the magazine was appealing the decision to the Polish government. Newsweek had planned to send Andrew Nagorski, its Rome bureau chief, but will send other reporters instead, as will AP and UPI. Last summer Mr. Nagorski was expelled from Moscow, where he also represented Newsweek, on charges that included posing as a Soviet journalist. He denied the allegations.



U.S. soldiers inspect a Hawk missile that fell off a truck.

U.S. Missiles Spill in W. Germany

SCHWEINFURT, West Germany (AP) — A U.S. Army truck carrying three Hawk missiles flipped over Friday in an accident on a West German highway, injuring two soldiers, the authorities said.

The authorities said there was no fire or explosion following the accident. The rockets were "conventional ground-to-air" weapons, said Major John Roos, spokesman for the U.S. Army in Europe. "They are not nuclear," he said.

A police spokesman said the accident occurred when an automobile towing a trailer tried to pass an army convoy. The trailer suddenly lost a tire and the automobile ran into the missile transport, the spokesman said. The truck then skidded across two lanes, overturned and three missiles fell off.

New Paris Police March Banned

PARIS (Reuters) — French police unions were told Friday by the new Paris police chief, Guy Fougner, that a new street demonstration they planned for next week has been banned, a spokesman for the unions said.

But he said a meeting planned for next Thursday evening would be allowed to take place. The demonstration was called in defiance of a warning from President François Mitterrand that he considered last week's protest by 2,000 rightist police in Paris as seditious.

The unions had said 6,000 policemen would march again in Paris next Thursday to protest Socialist government policies on crime and public safety and the dismissal of two union leaders from the force over last week's demonstration. The heads of the Paris and national police forces were also removed as a result.

For the Record

BANGKOK (Reuters) — James G. (Bo) Griz, the former U.S. Green Beret commando who led three forays into Laos seeking American prisoners of war he believes are still there, left Thailand Thursday night after a month in hiding.

TOKYO (UPI) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Friday appointed Sosuke Uno as minister of international trade and industry to replace Sadamori Yamanaka, who resigned because of ill health, the government said.

Qadhafi Meets Leaders Of Saudi Arabia, Jordan

(Continued from Page 1) San'a that Mr. Arafat and Colonel Qadhafi had promised, during separate visits to North Yemen, to halt their war of words.

In Beirut, the leftist magazine Ash-Shura published an interview in which Abu Musa, a leader of the Faish action, said the rebellion was not aimed at overthrowing Mr. Arafat, but at "correcting" his moderate policies.

"We do not advocate the overthrow of individuals, but are against policies contradicting the PLO's national charter," Abu Musa said, when asked why he still has Mr. Arafat's picture hanging in his office. The magazine did not say where the interview was conducted.

New Cabinet Is Planned

(Continued from Page 1) some critics have said was a danger.

"I have not been extreme for the last four years," Mrs. Thatcher said. "I am not an extreme person, and I am not extreme now."

She said her revamped cabinet would reflect a cross section of Conservative Party views. It was believed, however, that Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who was publicly rebuked by Mrs. Thatcher for expressing concern about a landslide, would be replaced, possibly by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Leading candidates for the financial portfolio are Nigel Lawson, the energy secretary, and Patrick Jenkin, the industry minister.

Another likely change will be to move William Whitelaw from the important Home Affairs Ministry. Mr. Whitelaw, like Mr. Pym, represents the Tories' more liberal wing but since both are distinguished politicians, Mrs. Thatcher may offer them other, although less, cabinet jobs.

In Northern Ireland results, Gerry Adams of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, defeated Gerry Fitt, an outspoken opponent of violence in the province. Sinn Féin refuses to recognize British authority in Ulster and Mr. Adams is not expected to take his parliamentary seat.

The Vietnam News Agency said the clandestine operations took place along its northern border with China.

The agency said that in May gunners in China fired 60 projectiles of various types into Vietnam and that Chinese vessels intruded on its territorial waters more than 1,100 times.



Petra Kelly listening in the Bundestag Thursday to Helmut Kohl's speech. Her scarf reads: "Now is the time for a straight NO to weapons of mass destruction."

U.S., Angola Reported To Near Pullout Pact

By Geoffrey Atkins

BONN — The United States and Angola have reached a substantial measure of agreement on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola that could soon lead to elections in the neighboring disputed territory of South-West Africa (Namibia), West German diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said the talks had reached a highly sensitive level and have had to face two severe tests recently. These were the UN Security Council debate on Namibia, which was opposed by Angola, and the visit to Moscow by the Angolan president, José Eduardo dos Santos.

Mr. dos Santos heads the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which is backed by Moscow. Cuban troops, whose numbers are widely estimated at 18,000-25,000, first went to Angola in 1975 to help in the country's struggle for independence from Portugal.

The West German sources said that once Cuban troops left Angola, South Africa would withdraw from Namibia and agree to elections there. South Africa currently controls the former German colony.

any, in defiance of a UN resolution calling for its independence.

The U.S.-Angolan negotiations indicated that Cuban troops could leave Angola "in the really near future," a diplomat said.

The sources added that the talks had reached such a delicate stage that the United States was providing the barest information, even to its allies in the Namibian contact group set up by the United Nations. Britain, Canada, France and West Germany are the other members.

Fears that the contact group was falling apart, with France threatening to quit and the United States showing little interest, have now been dispelled, the sources said.

In Bonn, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said that he had begun a new round of intensive negotiations on Namibia, United Press International reported.

[Speaking to journalists after talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said that he had established new contact with South Africa and other African states in a bid to give life to UN resolutions seeking progress on the issue. UPI reported. More negotiations would follow, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar was quoted as saying.]

Moslems Win Campaigns of 2 Women Illustrate A Majority In Kashmir

By Henry Kamm

NEW DELHI — Kashmir's National Conference Party, which has ruled the disputed mountain territory for the past eight years, secured Friday a majority of the 76 seats in the state assembly.

It beat back a strong challenge by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I party to win another six-year term in power in the sensitive frontier state bordering Pakistan and China.

Voting took place Sunday in the state, formally known as Jammu and Kashmir, but the results were delayed because a second poll was held in several constituencies after allegations of rigging and intimidation of voters.

The Conference Party secured the 39 seats necessary to give it a majority in the assembly and the party is likely to pick up several more in the 22 contests in which results have not yet been declared, political sources said.

In the last elections in 1977, when the Conference Party won 47 seats, Congress took only 11. This time Congress has gained 23 so far, almost all in the Jammu region.

PERUGIA, Italy — For Ludina Barzini, the elections that will decide Italy's new Parliament on June 26 and 27 are a case of "the same old faces, the same old party politics."

For Luciana Castellina, they may be the most important in decades, not because they will produce a change, but because they may be the beginning of change.

From such differing perceptions, both women have decided to put their names on the lists from which more than 44 million Italians will pick the next Parliament.

Not all candidates, if elected, choose to serve. Potentially vote-catching names are often put on party tickets even if their owners intend to cede their places to the next person down the list if the proportional-representation system wins them election.

Miss Castellina, for instance, has no intention of resigning the seat she holds in the European Parliament on behalf of the Proletarian Unity Party. But the name of the well-known militant on the left wing of Italian Communism, as well as her persuasive oratory and vital personality, have prompted her party in three electoral regions

to put her on their lists and thus use her energetic campaigning for their tickets.

Miss Barzini, on the other hand, is a political newcomer who wants very much to serve in Parliament. She is campaigning to get personal preference votes which voters can write in rather than voting for an entire slate, and thus place higher in the counting than the eighth — and losing — slot on the Liberal Party list to which she has been assigned by the Milan-Pavia party leadership.

"Many of us feel we all have resigned from the affairs of our country and left them to professional politicians, many of whom have no experience of the professional world outside," the 40-year-old Miss Barzini said in her Milan campaign office. She is chief editor of the Italian edition of Reader's Digest.

To enhance her chances, Miss Barzini, daughter of Luigi Barzini, the author, is drawing on her long American experience — she lived in the United States for 12 years — to personalize her campaign. She is arranging television and radio appearances on Milan's private stations, because the established party leadership will fill the spots accorded to the Liberals on the state networks. With young supporters, she has made a film short to be shown in movie houses.

Miss Barzini has organized a troupe of teen-agers to distribute her campaign leaflets. Mainly children of friends, they pedal around Milan on bicycles flying a campaign flag of orange and white with her name and her number on the list, which can be written in as a preference by those who cannot remember the name. The teen-age brigade wears similarly inscribed T-shirts.

She has also engaged a group of mimes who will act out, in ways not described, the candidate's

name and number and the name of the Liberal Party. "The old-time politicians have to retire," the candidate said determinedly.

Miss Castellina's fight is for renewal, as well, but not to make room for a new generation of politicians. Her place is assured. Since the early 1960s, she has been a campaigner for the renewal of the Communist Party, which with 30 percent of the vote has never shared in executive power on the national level.

Miss Castellina and the breakaway groups that have gathered around her want the Communist Party to make principal independent of the Soviet Union. Along with the Proletarian Unity Party and two publications that she brought into being and edited, a daily called Il Manifesto and the weekly Pace e Guerra, Miss Castellina wants the party to become what she considers a true Communist Party.

International issues are the core of Miss Castellina's interest and campaign themes. Nuclear disarmament is her principal cause. Miss Castellina's break with the Communist Party came over the issue of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. "We felt that you can't just say that the invasion was wrong, as the party did, but you had to recognize that there was a deeper wrong if the Russians could invade," she said.

Miss Barzini says she stands for freedom, honesty, efficiency and economic revival. They are qualities that she summarizes in the term "civic sense." She credited her American experience with developing it.

Whatever the outcome of the two women's campaigns, it is expected that a larger-than-usual number of women in the race will improve the balance in one of Europe's most male-dominated parliaments. Of the 952 members of both houses, only 67 are women.

3 Israeli Soldiers Die In S. Lebanon Ambush

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Gunmen firing rocket-propelled grenades and light arms ambushed an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon Friday, killing three soldiers, Israeli military spokesmen and police said.

The dawn ambush brought to five the number of Israeli soldiers killed in Lebanon this past week and was expected to provide fresh fuel for the continuing public debate in Israel over the year-old war.

In the eastern Lebanese town of Baalbek, radio reports said a bomb killed a member of a radical Palestine Liberation Organization faction that had declared support for a five-week-old mutiny against the guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat.

Radio reports said Mahmoud Ibrahim, of the PLO's Popular Struggle Front, and his wife were killed by a bomb blast at their home near the Syrian border. The front has taken the side of other radicals in the challenge to Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Meanwhile, President Amin Gemayel predicted that the Lebanese crisis would soon be over and that the Lebanese Army would be able to deploy over the entire country. But Walid Jumblatt, a leftist and the leader of the Druze sect, said that the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement foretold a shrunken Lebanese state. He said he planned to go into exile to fight the accord.

In Tel Aviv, the military command said a group of terrorists attacked the patrol. Lebanese police said the attack took place as the patrol was moving through the village of Abassiyeh, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of the Israeli border. The patrol returned the fire and pursued the attackers, the command said.

Private Lebanese radio stations said one Israeli soldier was captured but the Israeli command denied this. The three dead brought the total number of Israeli soldiers killed in the war to 497.

"Unidentified" gunmen opened machine-gun fire and threw hand grenades at two Israeli patrols

managing security around Abassiyeh village," the police report said. "The Israeli forces in the region immediately closed all roads leading to the region and carried out massive search operations in the neighboring towns. As a result, more than 100 persons were arrested and taken to an unknown location."

In a radio broadcast, Mr. Gemayel said he was confident that the Lebanese Army would soon be able to deploy over the entire country. "We are on the threshold of the final settlement of the Lebanese crisis," he said.

Mr. Jumblatt said in an interview Friday with the Beirut leftist daily, As-Safir, that he would go into exile, living in France, Syria and Jordan, to fight the Israeli-Lebanese agreement signed last month. He said the accord would result in a smaller Lebanon, "a shrunken state, made up of the Mount Lebanon province, Beirut and southern Lebanon."

Warning to Sharon Reported A senior Israeli minister has warned that Ariel Sharon, who is a minister without portfolio, will be summarily dropped from the cabinet if he persists in demanding an inquiry into government conduct during the Lebanese war, an Israeli newspaper said Friday, according to United Press International.

But Mr. Sharon, returning from a trip to the United States, gave no indication he would back down and implied that such an inquiry would exonerate him from accusations that he deceived the government during the war.

"Sharon will be dropped at once if he supports the Labor Party proposal to set up a state commission of inquiry to examine the functioning and the process of decision-making," the newspaper, Ma'ariv, quoted the unidentified minister as saying.

Mr. Sharon resigned as defense minister in January after a commission investigating the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut found that he bore "personal responsibility."

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Portugal... a taste of sun

Stone, New U.S. Envoy, Gets a Cool Welcome On Arrival in Managua

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANAGUA — Richard B. Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, received a cool reception here Friday upon arriving from Honduras for talks with Nicaragua's Sandinista leaders.

Only Saul Arana, head of the Foreign Ministry's North American section, was on hand to greet the U.S. envoy. According to diplomatic protocol, Mr. Stone should have been met by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann.

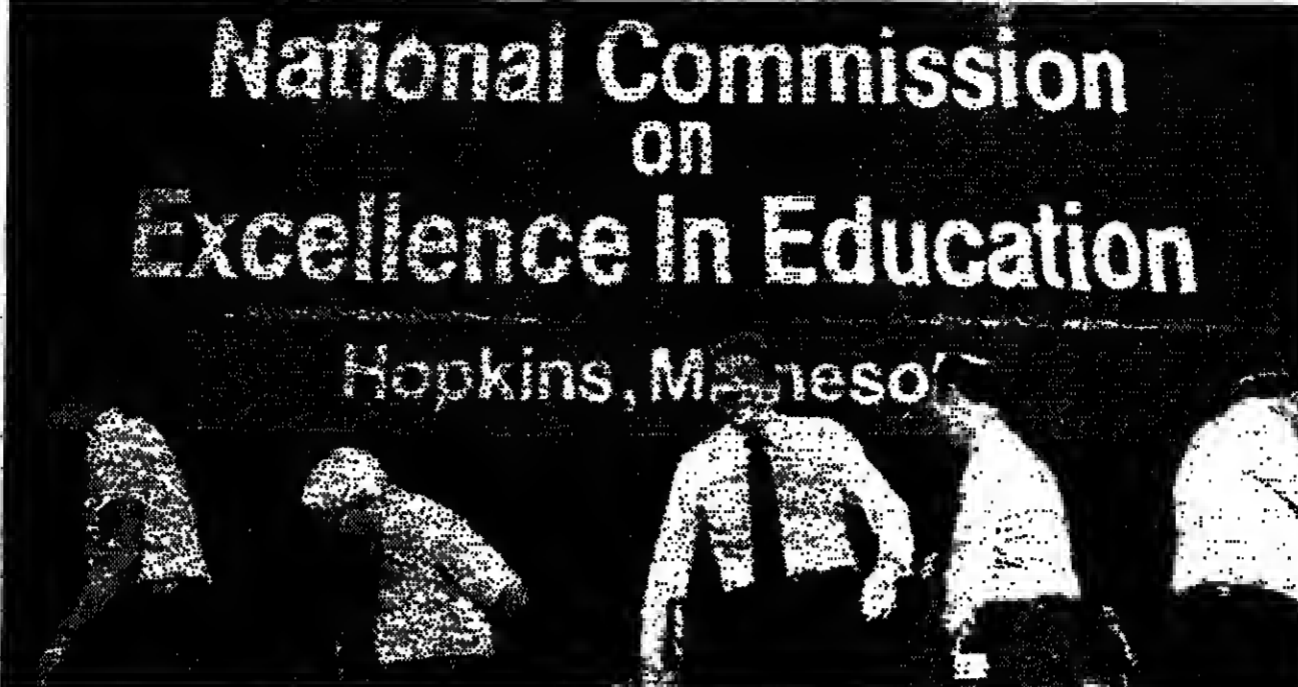
"You are on free soil to hold conversations in these difficult moments Central America is living through," Mr. Arana said. Speaking in Spanish, Mr. Stone responded, "We hope to succeed with these talks, which will be profoundly important for the achievement of peace in Central America."

Mr. Stone left immediately for the U.S. Embassy for a briefing from Ambassador Anthony Quinn before holding talks with Mr. d'Escoto Brockmann and other Nicaraguan leaders.

After meeting Thursday with Honduran officials in Tegucigalpa, Mr. Stone praised Honduran democracy but criticized the leftist government in Nicaragua, where he said power "is in a few hands."

His visit to Nicaragua comes four days after three U.S. diplomats were expelled from Managua for allegedly plotting to poison Mr. d'Escoto Brockmann.

The Reagan administration denied the charges and retaliated by closing six Nicaraguan consulates and expelling 21 consular officials. One of the 21, the former Nicaraguan consul in New Orleans, has requested political asylum.



Appearing in a hot gym in Minneapolis, President Reagan and others remove their coats before discussing education.

Reagan Insists He Hasn't Cut School Funds

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service
MINNEAPOLIS — President Ronald Reagan, engaged in what he termed "a little self-defense" against his critics, said Thursday that his administration has not cut the federal education budget and that "each budget is still bigger than the last one."

Appearing in the gymnasium of a high school that was closed last year partly because of budget cuts, Mr. Reagan told a regional panel of the Commission on Excellence in Education that the federal education budget was bigger than the national defense budget. The commission released a report in April that criticized the state of American schools.

"In 1982 the total budget for national defense was \$179 billion," Mr. Reagan told an audience of about 1,000. "It was \$215 billion for education. And I don't fault that at all. Education is truly important and as important to our national security as defense."

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan was referring to "all spending" on education-related programs and to the volume of student loans, "not necessarily federal expenditures," in the budget numbers he cited.

According to budget figures, the Department of Education's funding has fallen from \$14.3 billion in fiscal 1982 to \$13.5 billion this year. In addition, the administration proposed cutting funds for programs in higher education from \$6.5 billion to \$6.3 billion, but this was blocked by Congress.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act's funding dropped from \$6.7 billion in 1982 to \$6.5 billion in 1983 and guaranteed student loans fell from \$3 billion in 1982 to \$2.2 billion in 1983.

Brazil Unveils Plan To Win Resumption Of IMF Aid Program

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — The Brazilian government has announced a series of austerity measures designed to convince the International Monetary Fund to proceed with its \$4.9-billion assistance program for the country.

The steps are being taken to limit the growth of the government deficit and reduce an inflation rate that is currently at a 12-month level of 118 percent.

Failure by Brazil to reach agreed-upon targets in those two areas caused the IMF to delay a \$411-million payment due May 31 and is to be the subject of discussion here next week between the government and agency officials.

The talks are being held at a time when other indebted nations are reporting difficulties in living up to terms of agreements signed with the IMF and suggesting that the conditions must be eased.

Mr. Mondale, at an earlier separate appearance at the University of Minnesota, said he would not let Mr. Reagan "whitewash his own record."

Mr. Reagan came to the Twin Cities specifically to push his program for education, which is emerging as a major campaign issue, and for a fund-raiser for Senator Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minnesota, who is up for re-election next year.

Mr. Reagan was heckled on the streets by several thousand demonstrators protesting his tax cuts and nuclear arms and education policies.

Thursday's package also did not include restrictions on the interaction of the economy, which is blamed by many business and banking leaders for Brazil's spiraling inflation. Under the system, Brazilian salary increases are set semiannually by the government according to changes in the cost of living index.

The possibility of imposing restrictions on the indexing had been under intense discussion here. The decision to leave indexing restriction out of the final package represented a victory for the government officials who had argued that the social costs of such a move would be too high.

Dilvo Scubal, a national business leader and former mayor of São Paulo, expressed disappointment at the decision in a speech to a business group there, saying, "The disindexation of the economy is a necessity."

A European banker said the measures would spur inflation rather than curb it. He predicted a year-end figure of more than 200 percent.

The decision to drop some of the harsher aspects of the package reflected the new political realities of Brazil's gradual emergence from 19 years of military dictatorship.

The contemplated move to restrict salary rises had brought threats from Labor Party leaders to abandon the coalition they had just formed with the government's Social Democratic Party that guaranteed President João Baptista Figueiredo a congressional majority.

In a further political consideration, the package raised the minimum salary level subject to income tax and exempted the drought-ridden northeastern region from the measures affecting farm credit.

The package is expected to funnel more money to the government while giving some credit compensation to the newly taxed private sector. Council officials said they hoped the plan would cut the estimated \$22-billion federal deficit by \$6 billion. Sources in the business community, however, expressed skepticism that the government could reach that target.

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has voted to permit continued operation of the two Indian Point nuclear reactors near New York City, despite the lack of an approved emergency evacuation plan.

The vote Thursday was 3-2, with the majority expressing confidence in state and local government assurances of sufficient buses and drivers to evacuate residents during a power-plant accident. Consolidated Edison and the New York Power Authority, the utility companies which own the reactors, are making sufficient progress in developing the plan, the commissioners said.

But the commission retains the power to shut down the plant if it fails to pass an emergency evacuation exercise in the future, said the commission chairman, Nunzio J. Palladino. It is the only nuclear power site that has never passed an emergency evacuation test. It failed exercises in March 1982 and again in March of this year.

Mr. Palladino said he wanted another test within 60 days. In a strong dissent, Commissioner James K. Asselstine said the decision "makes a mockery of our emergency planning regulations."

The commission ruled in 1979 that plants must have plans to evacuate all residents within a 10-mile (16-kilometer) radius during an emergency. The deadline of August 1981 has been extended repeatedly, although only 16 of the 53 operating plants have fully approved emergency procedures.

Because Indian Point is closer to a densely populated area than any other nuclear plant — 17 million people live within a 50-mile radius of the plant, which is situated 24 miles north of New York City — it has become the focus of intense concern.

Nicaragua Runs Unorthodox U.S. Embassy

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By the standards of diplomacy, Nicaragua's new ambassador to the United States had barely unpacked his bags when he was summoned to the State Department on Tuesday and told that the Reagan administration was ordering the expulsion of 21 Nicaraguan consular officials and the closing of all six Nicaraguan consulates.

The expulsions, which did not include anyone at the embassy in Washington, were in retaliation for the election of three U.S. diplomats from Nicaragua on Monday. They were accused by Nicaragua of engaging in subversive activities.

The Nicaraguan ambassador, Dr. Antonio Jacquin Toledo, arrived in Washington less than a month ago and has yet to submit his credentials to President Ronald Reagan. According to protocol, foreign ambassadors cannot formally assume their posts until their credentials have been presented.

In Dr. Jacquin's case, the breach of diplomatic code was the least of his problems. A month ago, he was a practicing gynecologist in Managua. Then, with only a smattering of international experience — he briefly handled liaison between the Sandinist government and Socialist parties in Europe — Dr. Jacquin was selected to become Nicaragua's fifth ambassador to Washington since 1979.

Lack of diplomatic experience is the rule at the Nicaraguan Embassy. Not one member of the staff ever served abroad before being assigned to Washington, according to the embassy's spokesman, Angela Sabellos. Familiarity with English, she said, is the reason most were selected.

Nicaragua's established diplomatic corps was replaced along with the rest of the government in 1979, when the Sandinists seized power by overthrowing Anastasio Somoza, the longtime strongman of Nicaragua. One of the men to fall with Somoza was the dean of foreign diplomats in Washington, Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, who represented his country for 35 years.

The inexperience and youth of the current staff, combined with the tense state of relations between Washington and Managua, makes the Nicaraguan mission one of the most "unorthodox" embassy operations in Washington. "We invent our jobs as we do them," Miss Sabellos said.

The embassy building itself does not conform to the norm for foreign legations. It is located in a middle-class area rather than in the elite Embassy Row neighborhood along Massachusetts Avenue.

And it is somewhat dilapidated. The entry hall was unlighted and unfurnished until a visitor remarked about the dark last week. The plaster and paint are crumbling from

U.S. General Opposes Salvador Combat Role

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — General Edward C. Meyer, the U.S. Army chief of staff, says he would oppose the sending of combat forces to El Salvador because Americans would not support them and because the Salvadorans themselves were not fully committed to defeating leftist insurgents there.

The general, in response to reporters' questions Thursday, said that the United States might have to consider intervention with troops if there was turmoil after the elections in El Salvador later this year.

But he said the option should be considered only if there is a clear identification of political purposes, a statement of military objectives and a public understanding of the costs in military manpower, weapons, money and time.

He also said that economic aid was at least as important as military assistance in Central America. The general said that his views reflected those of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military advisers to the president. His comments were the most forthright public expression so far of the reasons for senior military officers' opposition to sending combat forces to the region.

General Meyer also contended that limiting the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador was a mistake. If the military needed "sufficient advisers to do a specific job, you ought to put in that number of advisers," he said, adding that the military should "surge to a larger number when you need to perform a specific training mission."

He also said that if the military services are not permitted to employ sufficient forces, "then we should stand up and say we can't do that with the forces involved."

"We didn't do that in Vietnam," General Meyer said. "We inched our way in. Then all of a sudden we were there. The general, who served as a field officer in Vietnam, said, 'I was a bit confused as to why I was over there.'"

Drawing on the lessons of Vietnam, General Meyer said that it would be wrong to have "soldiers at the end of the string, without having the support of the American people." He said that such support does not exist now, and that he would protest to the president if he saw a move toward sending troops to Central America.

General Meyer also said the United States could not defeat an insurgency where "that nation isn't fully committed to the resolution of its internal problem." That commitment has not been evident in El Salvador, he said.

The Reagan administration has said that U.S. troops would be sent to Central America only as trainers and advisers. But members of Congress and others have expressed fears that the United States would edge into Central America as it slid into Vietnam 20 years ago.

General Meyer said he would recommend sending troops if he thought that the move would solve the Salvadoran government's guerrilla problem. But he said he felt that economic assistance was more important now.

He said that having been in a guerrilla war in Vietnam, "I realize that, unless you have the commitment of the people, of the indigenous forces, you're not going to solve a guerrilla war."

General Meyer said publicly what other military officers have said privately, that "there has been a crying need to pull together the economic, political, as well as the military arms of government, so that we're applying to Central America coherent programs."

He said Mr. Reagan "is headed in that direction" with the naming of a special envoy for Central America and with other recent changes within the administration. The overall approach, the general said, was to wean Nicaragua from Cuba and the Soviet Union; to help Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama to ward off leftist incursions and to assist El Salvador through political, military and economic aid.

He said economic assistance "is very critical because guerrilla war is based on the legitimate concerns of the people."

Honduran Says Pentagon to Ask Aid Increase

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The commander of the Honduran armed forces said Thursday that senior Defense Department officials had agreed to ask Congress for a large increase in U.S. military assistance to his country over the next several years.

A senior civilian official in the Defense Department later confirmed that the administration expects to request additional aid later this year, but said no final decisions had been made about the amount or type of assistance.

The U.S. Army chief of staff, General Edward C. Meyer, said the Joint Chiefs of Staff had discussed the possibility of building as many as six airfields in Honduras to aid the movement of Honduran troops and supplies used to intercept arms

shipments from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador.

The overall Honduran military leader, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who is in Washington for four days of meetings with administration officials and congressional leaders, said in an interview that \$400 million in military aid over three years would be the minimum amount necessary to meet the security needs of Honduras.

The administration has asked Congress for \$37.3 million in security assistance for the current fiscal year and \$41 million for the next fiscal year.

General Alvarez, warning that Nicaragua is engaged in a major arms buildup with Soviet and Cuban help, said Honduras needed an array of new weapons "to be able to defend ourselves."

"Honduras has many security needs," he said. "Old equipment must be replaced, other systems must be completed. We do not seek to enter an arms race, but we need certain equipment to have the guarantee to defend our country."

Specifically, General Alvarez said that the Honduran military needed transport and combat aircraft, artillery, anti-tank weapons and an improved air defense system.

The United States has increasingly looked to Honduras in recent years to serve as a base for U.S. military and intelligence activities in Central America. General Alvarez and the Honduran government, which is headed by a civilian president, Roberto Suazo Cordova, have become key allies in the Reagan administration's efforts to thwart expansion of Soviet and Cuban influence in Central America.

The Honduran government agreed last month to permit the United States to send more than 100 additional military advisers to Honduras, tripling the current number, and to open a training base there for Salvadoran and Honduran soldiers.

The Honduran military, according to administration officials, has also been Washington's close partner in the training, arming and directing of Nicaraguan rebels who have received covert U.S. aid.

General Meyer told reporters that the construction of up to six airfields in Honduras would give the Honduran military greater mobility in its efforts to block the flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

A Pentagon spokesman, Henry E. Catto Jr., said later that there were no plans for the United States to build such fields, but left open the possibility that such plans might evolve.

Mr. Liao, a former associate of Chou En-lai, also was active in trying to reunify Taiwan with the

Union and went instead to Argentina, where he designed the Pulqui-2 for the government, and later to India.

He returned to West Germany in the late 1960s and lived the last years of his life in Munich.

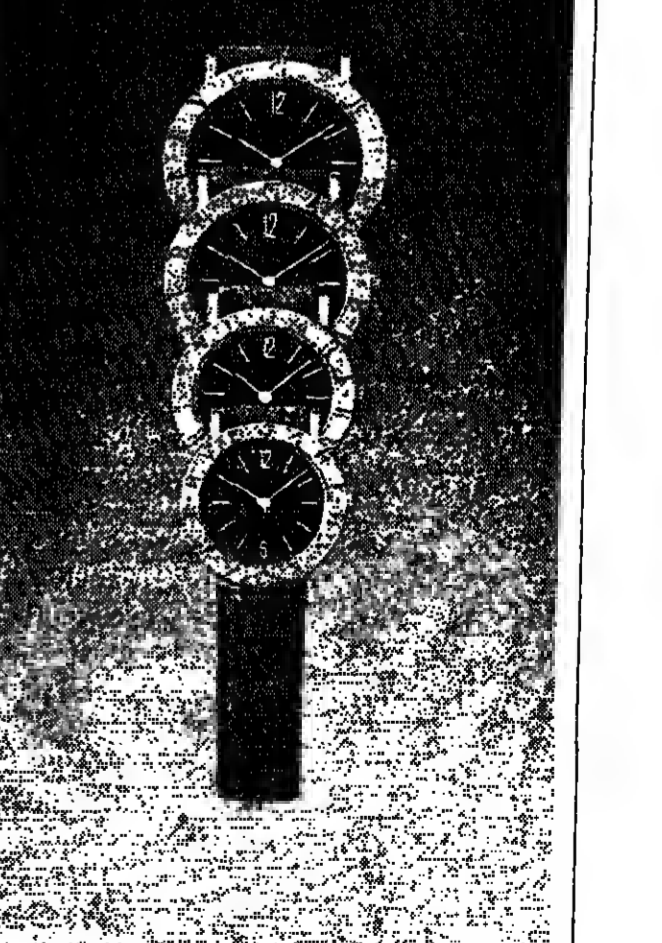
Other deaths: Oldrich Svestka, 61, editor of the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily, Rude Pravo, and a member of the party secretariat, on Thursday, Ceteka reported Friday.

Robert Broughman, 74, former board chairman and chief executive officer of the Arabian American Oil Co., Wednesday in a hospital in La Jolla, California.

William Tuck Jr., 86, governor of Virginia from 1946 to 1950, Thursday following a lengthy illness in South Boston, Virginia.

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Computer Executive Dies in U.S. Car Crash

By Isadore Barshash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The president of a successful new computer company died Wednesday afternoon in a car crash in California's Silicon Valley, hours after his company had made him a millionaire by selling its stock to the public for the first time.

Dennis R. Barnhart, 40, president and chief executive officer of Eagle Computer Inc., with a companion, was driving home to his wife and three children when he lost control of his red Ferrari a block from company headquarters in Los Gatos.

The car tore through 20 feet of metal guard rail and crashed into the bottom of a ravine.

Mr. Barnhart was dead on arrival at Los Gatos General Hospital. His companion, Sheldon R. Caughey, 40, president of the Pacific States Yacht Co., was critically injured.

The accident immediately raised questions about the future of the company, considered one of the most promising smaller producers of desktop computers for home and office use. Because of Mr. Barnhart's management skills,

Liao Chengzhi, China Negotiator At Hong Kong Talks, Dies at 75

United Press International

BEIJING — Liao Chengzhi, 75, China's chief negotiator in talks over the future of Hong Kong, died Friday of a heart attack, about a week before he was expected to be elected vice president.

"Liao Chengzhi's death is a great loss to our party and people," a government statement said. Mr. Liao, who was vice president of the National People's Congress, died on the fifth day of its 17-day session. The congress is scheduled to elect state leaders next weekend.

As head of the Overseas Chinese Commission, which deals with relations with Chinese living outside China, and a member of the ruling Politburo, Mr. Liao was a leading candidate for the vice presidency.

His death leaves a gap in China's negotiating team in the talks with Britain on the future of Hong Kong.

In the past year, Mr. Liao had led Beijing's efforts to regain control of the British colony. A 99-year lease on the port city expires in 1997 and China intends to exert its sovereignty.

Mr. Liao, a former associate of Chou En-lai, also was active in trying to reunify Taiwan with the

Union and went instead to Argentina, where he designed the Pulqui-2 for the government, and later to India.

He returned to West Germany in the late 1960s and lived the last years of his life in Munich.

Other deaths: Oldrich Svestka, 61, editor of the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily, Rude Pravo, and a member of the party secretariat, on Thursday, Ceteka reported Friday.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Common Purpose

The insistence with which the NATO governments — and at the Williamsburg meeting, Japan as well — have been declaring their unity of late may suggest the presence of at least some anxiety about how divided they seem. Reaffirmation at Brussels last week of the decision to install American intermediate-range Pershing and cruise missiles this year if there is no agreement with the Soviet Union to limit Soviet SS-20 deployment was unfortunately diluted just a bit by the acknowledgment that Greece was not signing and that the Falkland Islands qualified Danish support for the plan.

The West German, British and Netherlands commitments to the missile program are well known to face substantial domestic opposition. Questions of East-West trade and of technology exports to the East continue to cause inter-allied difficulties and have been discussed at the Atlantic Council meeting this week in Paris. Speaking generally, it may be said that European public confidence in U.S. policy is not as great today as it was before the administrations of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, especially concerning arms control issues and Washington's approach to Moscow.

But it is not a membership requirement of NATO that one approve the whole of U.S. policy, nor that Americans approve all their allies do. It is not even necessary that every NATO member agree with the decision to deploy Pershings and cruises, so long as the principal powers, who bear the main responsibility, are in agreement.

The essential unity of NATO follows from the fact that its purpose is specific, limited and eminently necessary: to assure

by mutual effort the security of Western Europe. This simplicity is its strength, a point that has not always been appreciated by those who have tried to make more of NATO and find more tasks for it. The fact that the Atlantic Council did meet in Paris at the invitation of France is evidence of this fundamental unity, which exists among governments otherwise deeply critical of one another on matters such as international monetary and economic policy, revolution in Central America and the role of the industrial nations in the Third World.

In the most important sense, then, the recent declarations of common purpose are not hollow claims. NATO, in fact, is a great deal stronger and more united than passing events may make it seem.

The Soviets constantly play on allied differences, as it does today on the missile question, but this strategy has never been successful and it is not proving a success today. The NATO deployment of Pershing-2s and cruise missiles is certain to go ahead unless serious concessions are soon made by the Soviet Union on its own deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

The NATO alliance continues to respond effectively to a real threat which is directly felt by people throughout the West European countries. That is why it works, and works well. NATO will change when the Soviet Union lifts that threat. Moscow could profitably begin to do so by lifting the specific threat produced by its unwarrantably large, and provocative, deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles, aimed at the nations of Western Europe.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Nanny at the Gates

An officious government continues to tell Americans whom they may hear, by selectively denying visas to foreigners with controversial beliefs. Cuban and Soviet scholars, Chilean dissidents, Japanese pacifists, Irish nationalists and their hard-line Protestant enemies have been barred at the border because their presence would be contrary to U.S. interests.

What interest? That national purpose is served by barring Bernadette Devine, the Irish nationalist, from the U.S. State Department perceives a threat in her intention to speak and raise money for Nicky Kelly, an imprisoned member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party. Well, we don't think much of her cause, either, and we would not contribute a dime. But we are equally sure that the government's definition of the national interest damages

America's reputation as an open society of intelligent, free citizens capable of deciding for themselves whether to hear or ignore a speaker and to support or boycott the speaker's cause.

Washington claims to be evenhanded in granting or denying visas, but its only clear policy is that the national nanny knows best.

American citizens do expect their government to exercise judgment, but not in ways that insult their intelligence. On rare occasions, reasons of state may justify an exclusion, particularly when a friendly nation has good reason to request it. An open-door policy would keep such requests to a minimum. A self-reliant nation does not admit visitors as a favor to them or to approve their ideas. The exclusion of guests who will obey our laws is an affront to Americans and a sign of timidity to the world.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Name for the '00s

"The sixties were a lot like the twenties," somebody was saying the other day. "That kind of vitality seems to run in 40-year cycles." If so, the next cycle will come up in the ... in the ... in the what?

The next decade will obviously be called the nineties, but what does one call the decade after that? A name will be necessary long before that decade dawns. One possibility is the oughts, as in the old-timer's "the winter of ought-seven." But that would ignore grammarians and purists; the very word, someone would quickly point out, arises from an error in juncture. In theory it is as silly to say "an ought" at it would be to say "an ewspaper."

Then why not correct the term and call the decade the noughts? One reason is the potential for more argument, this time over spelling:

nought or naught? Fowler notes that nought is usually reserved for zero, leaving naught for poetic and rhetorical uses. Either way, the overriding connotation is discouragingly negative. Even if the years 2000 to 2009 should turn out to be dismal, why prejudice the decade as one that will come to nought/naught?

What is left? The gap remains glaring, a vocabulary vacuum abhorred by nature.

Our suggestion is the ohs. That would be accurate; each year in the decade has at least two O's in its name. And the ohs, with a connotation of wonder, would be fittingly optimistic for that start of a century. The one drawback is that someone seeking to make a point about federal deficits and debt might be tempted to spell it "the ows."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

What the Lady Signifies

The Iron Lady has lived up to her reputation, winning the British elections with flying colors. [Labor's defeat] must raise questions in the opposition. Is it confirmation that socialism can survive only in times of prosperity?

—De Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp, Belgium).

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's return to power with such a massive majority represents a vindication of her remarkable strength, her style, and above all of her dream of a new, slimmer-down Britain, on the verge of technological revolution and, ultimately, prosperity.

—The Daily Mirror (Sydney).

Back From Williamsburg

Mitterrand made it back from Williamsburg. Already the dollar has had time to leap to 7.55 francs, to 7.63, to 7.68, past 7.70 — faster than Concorde, ever higher. Mitterrand may wonder if he wouldn't have done better, as he once envisaged, not to attend the summit. At least his pride would have been spared.

—Le Canard Enchaîné (Paris).

[Mr. Mitterrand is giving Frenchmen the impression] of a skillful, tired tactician, not the forceful father figure demanded by French institutions in times of strife.

—Walter Schwartz, The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Anglo-Russian Entente

REVAL, Estonia — King Edward has appointed the Russian Emperor an admiral of the British navy on board the Imperial yacht Standart. The sovereigns then visited the ships of the two squadrons. The Emperor was received with the honors due to his rank. The two royal families next assembled aboard the British Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Mr. Izvolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received the King's photograph. Mr. Izvolsky and Sir Charles Hardinge are in complete agreement in regard to the Macedonian question, but have made no reference to the Persian question. There is now a loyal "entente" concerning the common interests of the two countries, guaranteeing the peace of Europe.

1933: Solo Flight Continues

MOSCOW — Determined to make the first solo world-circling flight an enviable one, James J. Mattern again changed his plans and took off from Beloye, near Irkutsk, and was last reported 750 miles west of Khabarovsk. Although he originally intended to stay all night at Beloye, he was off at 12:50 A.M. (Moscow time) and passed over China apparently with the intention of making a 1,400-mile flight direct to Khabarovsk, near the Manchurian border. If Mattern has reached there from Beloye without landing at an intermediary point, he will have made up most of the 36-hour delay caused by motor trouble which forced him to break his Omsk-China hop. He is on the seventh day of his flight.

Maggie Closes An Era

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's landslide re-election looks dazzling. This has to be written before the final count is in, but the statistics matter less than the sense already established that the vote is a watershed for Britain and, in a way, for Europe.

There is a paradox in the conclusions to be drawn. It has been an inward-looking, nationalistic campaign, with little sense of what is going on in the rest of the world. But that in itself is part of a pattern in the democracies, where crisis is driving vision down to a local focus.

At the same time, it is a signal from the country that first launched the idea of non-revolutionary socialism, with the Fabians in the 1920s, that the idea can go no further.

The philosopher Sir Isaiah Berlin, with the self-mocking wit that is the hallmark of continuing British civility, suggests it means that the counter-revolution has arrived.

In the last couple of years conservatives have been winning almost everywhere, but in France. And in France the Socialists are in grave trouble precisely because they overestimated the public's desire for a radical change of society, and cannot deliver a painless cure for transformation.

One of the nice things about British society is its intellectual tolerance. Sir Isaiah, who is leftish, sees the demonstrative rebuff to Labor as a popular verdict of failure in its promise to deliver a better world. Peregine Worsthorne, an arch-Tory publicist, sees the result of Labor success in achieving reform.

This is still a profoundly democratic country, for all the vivid rhetoric in the campaign. Mrs. Thatcher has won votes from the decisive



floating middle and even the unemployed (polls estimate one in four obdurate endorses her), because no body really believes she is going to abolish the welfare state. She couldn't. She can trim it, reshape it somewhat, shame it.

She cannot reverse profound changes that have occurred since World War II, and to which she contributed by enabling large numbers of workers to become home owners. A lot more people have a stake in stability and keeping steady now, which is what Mr. Worsthorne meant. Despite the recession, Labor's traditional supporters have acquired access to social benefits they want to protect, while the party has succumbed to radical theories they do not share.

Pie in the sky has lost credibility. A better-educated, better-anchored public has come to accept Mrs. Thatcher's homilies that you can't expect to consume what you don't turn a hand to produce. That, I think, is what Sir Isaiah meant.

Mrs. Thatcher does believe in her Victorian values. "She considers the

idle rich just as reprehensible as the idle poor," is the characteristically stylish way Mr. Worsthorne puts it. It appeals because, like her or not, people consider her straightforward. She gives a feeling of reliability and dedication to national as opposed to sectarian interests.

Of course, there are circumstantial factors. Labor ran a miserable, bickering campaign. The emergence of the alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals served primarily to split the opposition. The Conservatives' triumph, aided by favorable redistricting, is based on about the same percentage of less than half the total vote as Mrs. Thatcher's more modest win four years ago. It remains to be seen what will happen to the Labor Party. It won't be the same. The alternatives are that the unrepentant left-wingers arguing for more audacity will take over completely and drive it to the fringe while the alliance begins to consolidate into an effective second party, or that it will regroup and seek the center-left again.

There are Conservative extremists, too, who might intoxicate Mrs. Thatcher with her own slogans and lure her into misreading her overwhelming majority. These are the short-term questions, and the likelihood is that the answers won't be dramatic but will sort themselves out into a tolerable balance.

Thoughtful Britons on both sides of the political divide, exultant or abashed, are already beginning to think of the longer-term questions that the end of the era of belief in socialist promise implies. They know that Mrs. Thatcher has no prospect for resolving the heavy unemployment that her rigorous policy accelerated. They are concerned that a Victorian revival of pride that pleases the bawls, new and old, offers nothing to inspire the young.

The elections have proved again that you can't beat somebody with nobody; in troubled times, people go for Churchillian truths ahead of airy promises. The vote also shows the persisting big gap between the past and an inexorable future — a gap still waiting to be bridged.

The New York Times.

Who Said America Should Do It Britain's Way?

By David S. Broder

LONDON — The British election campaign just finished was excruciatingly bad in so many ways that one wishes every single-eyed American reformer who argues that U.S. politics and government would be so much better if we just did things the British way had been over here to share this experience.

It would shatter all his or her illusions, starting with the widespread notion that it is silly to conduct campaigns for two years when the British can do the job in four weeks.

The belief that a four-week campaign is an ideal instrument for drawing forth the issues and testing the candidates may once have had some validity. It may have been true when parliamentary candidates quietly toured their constituencies, discussing matters, one on one or in small groups, with the voters. But put a short, intensive campaign into today's high-tech setting, dominated by television and the polls, and the result is an echo-chamber bedlam from which all reasonable people flee in horror.

During the first half of America's two-year presidential campaigns, the contenders are no more than offstage noises. Even during the primaries, they are no more than a Tuesday night nuisance on television. From Labor Day to election day they demand a bit more attention but still share the stage with the World Series and college and professional football.

But in the four-week British campaigns there is no escaping the politicians. They are on the

tube morning, noon and night, with press conferences, interviews, phone-ins and debates, long blocks of time on the early and late news, and a batch of 5-, 10- and 15-minute party propaganda programs, broadcast free by every channel.

The Sunday Times published a poll confirming my impression that people were choking on the force-fed television electrocution. Only 3 percent said they wished there were more; more than 50 percent said "too much."

Speaking of polls, that is another area of wretched excess. Like vitamins, they come at least one a day; there were seven last Sunday. Robert Worcester, one of the leading pollsters, did 43 in four weeks for nine different clients.

Ivor Crewe, one of the best of the polling analysts, developed Crewe's Third Law: "The more analysis the result of a poll, the more attention it will receive." And what is true of polls is equally true of issues. The static level is so high in these brief campaigns that any statement that is not absurd tends to be ignored.

You think British campaigns require politicians to "talk sense" to the voters? You should have been here during the four days consumed in deciding whether Labor's Dennis Healey was a rotter or just a fool to have accused Prime Minister Thatcher of "revealing in slaughter" during the Falklands war. It made Jimmy Car-

ter's Playboy interview seem like high-level stuff. Another myth shattered by these elections was the belief that the British system provides a much clearer policy mandate than America's. Margaret Thatcher's government was as coy about its future plans as Richard Nixon was in 1972. Her opponents were never able to force her into talking about the real choices to be faced, on raising taxes, or cutting services or borrowing more deeply — or of her plans, if any, for curing unemployment. All those decisions were put off until after the elections.

Mrs. Thatcher, like any American president with a lead in the polls, treated the opposition contemptuously. Her behavior was encouraged by the absurdity of the British electoral system, which builds an exaggerated parliamentary majority on a plurality of the popular vote; which, in effect, junks the majority of ballots, by the winner-take-all rule in a three-way race; and which penalizes most heavily the middle-road party with the most evenly distributed support.

Even the supposed British advantage of producing highly competent party leaders, fully capable of becoming prime minister, was debunked this year. Michael Foot was an embarrassment to Labor and Roy Jenkins proved less than effective for the Alliance. The most admired leader, David Steel, came from the party with the fewest seats. And this is supposed to be the model? Don't you believe it.

The Washington Post.

When the Japanese March In as Atlantic Allies

By René Foch

PARIS — This week's meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Paris follows on the heels of an intensive summit conference. At Williamsburg, for the first time in the series of summits launched in 1975 (if one accepts the occasional passing reference to peripheral issues like Afghanistan or Lebanon), the leaders of the principal industrial democracies broke through economic into the thick of military and political affairs.

It made a lot of sense for many reasons. Given the system in which our economies operate, the power of governments in the economic and monetary fields is far more limited than they would like us to believe. As Martin Feldstein, chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, remarked a few weeks ago, "By the traditional standard, it is as meaningless to say that the dollar is overvalued as it is to say that apples or typewriters are overvalued."

Another way of saying that there is not much governments can do about it. It also made sense for the seven leaders to deal with military affairs because the Russian buildup is a pressing reality; because the way the U.S. countermeasures are financed is a key factor in present monetary problems; and because governments themselves are the main actors in military affairs.

The more remarkable thing about Williamsburg, however, was that Japan, which has traditionally adopted a low profile in such matters, joined in this bold innovation. Thanks in good part to the forceful personality of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese government recognized that security problems are indivisible and must be approached on a global basis.

Mr. Nakasone may indeed be ahead of his public opinion, but the fact is that Japanese perception of the Soviet military challenge is evolving. The reasons include the growth of the Soviet Pacific fleet, which now makes up 30 percent of Soviet naval forces; doubling of the rate of Soviet intrusions into Japanese airspace; and deployment of 25 long-range Backfire bombers and some 100 SS-20s in the Soviet Far East.

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SS-20s which might be withdrawn from Europe would be deployed east of the Urals. No wonder Japan is watching the Geneva negotiations.

By signing the Williamsburg statement on security, the Japanese government openly adopted the position of the Atlantic alliance. The importance of that step is fundamental.

A good way to assess this is to imagine the way it looks from the Kremlin, which has been trying unsuccessfully for months to organize a Concom summit meeting.

The Soviet Union already faced a coalition which, in economic terms, far outweighed it. America, with twice the Soviet GNP, plus Western Europe, with a GNP equaling America's. Now from across the world comes a power whose GNP roughly equals that of the Soviets and which excels in advanced technologies, including the lasers that will be so important in future military development. The picture must look bleak.

The likely outcome of this welcome display of strength and unity by the free world will be, after a decent interval, the start of meaningful negotiations in Geneva, even if in the meanwhile the streets are crowded with "spontaneous" demonstrations of unilateral pacifism.

The decision by Japan to in effect become a member of the great alliance is momentous. One wonders if the brilliant chess players in the Kremlin envisaged it.

The writer, a former senior official of the European Community, comments on international affairs in the French press. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

International Herald Tribune.

International Herald Tribune.

International Herald Tribune.

Completing An Afghan Settlement

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — The United Nations mediation effort on Afghanistan has reached a make-or-break stage. Although the emerging agreement is hardly ideal, it may offer the best hope for getting Soviet forces out and advancing U.S. interests in Southwest Asia.

After a year of quiet shuttle diplomacy, intensive negotiations in April between Pakistan, Afghanistan and a UN undersecretary-general, Diego Cordovez, have resulted in agreement on most provisions of a 20-page "comprehensive settlement."

Moscow would be committed to a step-by-step withdrawal of combat forces and weaponry within a definite time period. Pakistan would be required to stop all support for the Afghan resistance, including weapons shipments through its territory.

Several critical issues remain to be settled when negotiations resume on June 16, notably the time frame of the withdrawal. Islamabad wants the pullout completed in six months, while Moscow holds out for 18. But much to the Reagan administration's surprise, the UN effort is tantalizingly close to successful conclusion.

The issue before Washington is no longer whether a settlement is possible but whether the type envisioned would be acceptable. America, the Soviet Union and China would have to endorse the agreement before it could be implemented.

The most controversial aspect of the settlement scenario is that it does not provide for replacement of the Soviet-installed Babrak Karmal regime. Moscow contends that the regime could survive without support from Soviet forces if "foreign interference" were stopped.

This is highly doubtful, however, because Mr. Karmal has become the symbol of the occupation. But the agreement would give the Soviets a face-saving opportunity to phase him out while shaping a more effective, decentralized Soviet-oriented regime.

Moscow and Kabul are offering Afghanistan's diverse ethnic groups more autonomy than they enjoyed under the monarchy, including exemption from virtually all taxation. What could emerge initially from the UN scenario is a political hybrid: a Sovietized mini-state in Kabul and environs coexisting uneasily with a largely undisturbed countryside.

So long as the Kabul regime is "friendly," Soviet sources suggest, Moscow does not much care how it governs. A "friendly" government is defined as one that would retain Soviet military advisers and could be relied on to invite Soviet forces back in the event of a military emergency in Iran or Afghanistan itself.

If the negotiations fail, Moscow is likely to make a greatly intensified military effort to crush the resistance. Thus, America faces a stark choice between supporting the agreement or watching helplessly as the resistance is decimated in future years.

Washington no longer has the option of increasing aid to the resistance, because Pakistan is not prepared to cooperate. It fears that escalated fighting would multiply the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. President Mohamed Zia ul-Haq recognizes that Moscow could easily destabilize his narrowly based regime.

This has led Pakistan to insist on a mutual noninterference clause that would prohibit Afghan manipulation of Pashhur and Baluch separatism in Pakistan just as it would bar Pakistani support for the Afghan resistance.

Publicly, most resistance factions denounce the agreement, pledging to fight on until all Soviet influence is eradicated. Privately, many noncommunist Afghans accept the Pakistani argument that the first objective should be to get Soviet forces out.

America should encourage Pakistan to get the best bargain it can, but not stand in the way of a settlement. A Soviet withdrawal would serve U.S. security interests in the Gulf region and South Asia. In the event of a crisis involving movement of Soviet forces through Afghanistan, Washington would have much more winning time than now.

The agreement would help to stabilize South Asia by removing the Afghan conflict as a bone of contention between India and Pakistan.

Soviet withdrawal would be a victory for international public opinion expressed in successive UN resolutions calling for a Soviet pullout. Conversely, America would quickly lose the political benefits it has gained from Soviet entanglement if it appeared to the world that Washington wanted to prolong the bloodshed for its own strategic reasons — "fighting to the last Afghan."

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This article was adapted by The New York Times from one in Foreign Policy magazine.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecour. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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Complete Celebration for Newfoundland An Affair Brings Out Former Premier's Eloquence, Again

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

SAINT JOHN'S, Newfoundland — The castle-sized iceberg has for several weeks been bobbing in the arrow throat that leads from the Atlantic into Saint John's harbor. Though not unheard of, such a respite in June is rare, and some Newfoundlanders are describing it as a visual fanfare for the celebration of the day when Sir Humphrey Gilbert proclaimed this island a British possession, the first North American part of what was to become the British Empire.

About a mile from the shore where Sir Humphrey acted, Joseph R. Smallwood, the 83-year-old patriarch who in 1949 led Newfoundland and out of its colonial status into confederation with Canada, is working on the second of four projected volumes of his Encyclopedia of Newfoundland.

He said the first came from a "ruck."

"I am at the moment seeking to remain solvent," said the populist figure, who 11 years after his defeat as premier still looms over the mythology of modern Newfoundland, like a George Washington or a Huey Long.

During his 23 years in power Mr. Smallwood was known as "Joey." Now he is often referred to as "The O.P.F.," which stands for "The Only Living Father."

The nomenclature is another reflection of the lyrical whimsy of

islanders who call their settlements by such names as Come-by-Chance, Hearts Content, Hearts Delight, Hearts Desire and Too Good Arm. Similarly, a visitor or even a resident born elsewhere is termed a CFA, or a "Come From Away."

Mr. Smallwood, still a conversational spellbinder, learned his craft as a newspaper reporter and radio commentator. In his prime even his enemies admired his oratory, and he was in fine form the other day when a CFA called on him.

"If I were still premier I would observe the anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's proclamation in a big way but, of course, the story started almost 100 years earlier."

"What Sir Humphrey did — you know he was the half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh? — was merely to put the formal touch on what had been going on since 1497 when the British established to everybody else that they were cogs of the wheel around here."

"Still, that proclamation launched what became the mightiest empire in the history of man. You realize that is what it was, don't you?"

As for active politics, he said, "If 100 percent of the people, not 99 percent, mark you, would sign a petition asking me to return, then I would consider it."

This seems unlikely since the current premier, Brian Peckford, remains popular, to a large extent because he has been running against Mr. Smallwood's record

while effectively echoing Mr. Smallwood's style. The 40-year-old Conservative has won two elections by being as cautious about development plans as Mr. Smallwood, a Liberal, was grandiose.

In keeping with the literary traditions of this place, Mr. Peckford has just written his own book, "The Past in the Present, a Personal Perspective on Newfoundland's Past."

In it he argues that Newfoundland "was frequently, as were all other colonies, a resource base to be exploited for the benefit of the mother country." The book implies that while mother countries may have changed, the riches continued to be drained in the years when Mr. Smallwood was at the helm.

The book contends that deals were struck giving away the bounty. Foreign fishing boats helped destroy the herring stocks, alien lumber interests cut down forests and gave the best jobs to the CFA's, and hydroelectric power is still sold to Quebec at low prices under contracts concluded by Mr. Smallwood.

As a result, despite its resources and hard-working people, Newfoundland remained the province of quiet-accented folk with the lowest per capita income in Canada.

This popular analysis explains why Mr. Peckford has strong support for his unwillingness to come to an agreement with Ottawa over ownership and control of the huge offshore oil deposits.



A lingering iceberg, below, floating at the entrance to the harbor at Saint John's, Newfoundland. Joseph R. Smallwood, left, former provincial premier, is continuing work on his Encyclopedia of Newfoundland.

Even critics of the Peckford stance such as William Callahan, the publisher of The Saint John's Daily News, say the premier's dilly tactics are supported largely because in the past promised gifts turned to dross.

Mr. Callahan, a former Newfoundland energy minister, believes there is also a pragmatic side to the wait-it-out oil policy.

"It's clear that the government feels it can get a better deal from

their fellow Conservatives if the Liberals are replaced in Ottawa in the next elections," he says.

This view has gained momentum with the fine showing that John Crosbie, 53, a Newfoundland member of Parliament, is making in his run for the national Conservative leadership.

But to some extent, the long retired and politically inert and Liberal Mr. Smallwood has played a role even in Mr. Crosbie's national success as a Tory.

Mr. Crosbie was once a protégé of Mr. Smallwood and a cabinet member in his provincial government. Thwarted by his leader's machinations and frustrated by his longevity, Mr. Crosbie organized a party rebellion. He was expelled and joined the Tories.

Mr. Crosbie may have been alluding to these events when he boasted about his training, saying that each year of his 17 years in Newfoundland politics was equal to 10 years anywhere else.

U.S. Court Red-Faced, Not for the First Time

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court apologized Wednesday when it announced it would not rule on what may be the most controversial question in U.S. law enforcement today: whether evidence seized illegally must be excluded from criminal trials. The justices said they had picked the wrong case.

It was not that they could not agree on the answer. They are expected to do that in another case, possibly in the court's next term. Many court observers believe that, given the right case, a majority of the nine justices will vote to allow the admission of illegally seized evidence in cases when police reasonably believed the seizure was legal. This is called a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule.

Six members of the court have complained publicly about the current operation of the exclusionary rule. Pressure to modify the rule is high, coming from the White House, Congress and the law enforcement community.

So the court picked a case, Illinois vs. Gates, though dissenters among the justices insisted it was the wrong case. The court twice heard arguments in the case and twice had new legal briefs submitted, a lengthy process that is expensive to all involved. The justices finally acknowledged Wednesday that the suit did not directly address the issue of the exclusionary rule.

rule, however, their warnings might fairly have been perceived as an effort to avoid any ruling on the controversy.

It would be easier to accept the court's apology if the justices had not been complaining so vigorously in recent speeches about how overworked they are. The chief justice

NEWS ANALYSIS

is seeking legislation to reduce the workload through creation of a new national court of appeals.

Skeptics, and there are many, have suggested that the court take some steps itself to exercise self-discipline before seeking a fundamental change in the structure of the federal judiciary.

Illinois vs. Gates, like many exclusionary-rule cases, involves drugs. Police in Illinois received an anonymous letter alleging that Lance and Sue Gates were going to bring a load of drugs from Florida. Officers obtained a warrant, searched the Gates' home and found drugs.

The Illinois courts threw out the evidence, saying it had been obtained illegally because the warrant was based primarily on the anonymous letter. It was not sufficient to show the probability of criminal activity, as is required by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, the state courts said.

The justices finally decided that the issue in the case was the legality of the warrant, not the exclusionary rule.

Innovative Leaders Rejuvenate a Crumbling U.S. City

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — A few years ago, Main Street here was a decaying monument to the economic forces that have swept 20th-century America: the exodus of Northern industry to the South and West and the flight of city people to the suburbs.

Main Street's once stately brick buildings had turned into empty storefronts or vandalized hulks, the shoppers had disappeared, and only the red-light district seemed to flourish after 5 P.M.

But in the last five years, despite the national recession and cutbacks in federal aid, a group of local business and government leaders has rejuvenated downtown Springfield, creating a model that is being increasingly studied by other middle-size cities.

Unemployment has been held below 7 percent, and last year Springfield was the only city in the Frost Belt to be among the top 10 gainers in retail sales.

A \$30-million, 17-story office building has risen on the long-vacant lot next to City Hall. An abandoned toy factory has been

turned into 200 renovated apartments. Four empty buildings have been pulled together to make a shopping arcade.

Springfield's Symphony Hall has been refurbished, a \$17-million combination parking garage and performing arts theater is near completion, and work is beginning on an \$11-million home for Springfield's leading tourist attraction, the Basketball Hall of Fame, along the banks of the Connecticut River.

Up the hill above Main Street, the Digital Equipment Corp. has converted part of the old Springfield Armory into a \$25-million computer manufacturing facility. It employs 1,000 people.

In all, \$300 million has been invested in Springfield in the last five years by private businesses and the city, state and federal governments, according to Mayor Theodore E. Dimarzio.

"That's an enormous amount for a city of our size that isn't a state capital," Mr. Dimarzio said.

Springfield is the second-largest city in Massachusetts, with a metropolitan area population of 528,000, and the fourth biggest in New England.

In many ways it is also a classic New England city. Built on a river, it enjoyed a golden age between the Civil War and the 1920s. The Springfield Armory prospered as the main government arms supplier and Dr. James A. Naughton invented basketball in a local YMCA.

Springfield's revival is attributed to a coalition of business, government and the press. The catalyst was the closing of the city's largest department store in 1975, a severe economic and psychological blow.

At the time, recalled David Starr, the publisher of the Springfield newspaper, former Mayor Charles V. Ryan Jr. proposed that the city's two insurance companies and 11 banks form a mortgage pool. The pool would lend money at two to three percentage points below market rates to developers approved by a civic coalition known as Springfield Central.

Mr. Starr, senior editor of the Newhouse group's 27 newspapers, urged the idea on James R. Martin, the chairman of the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Co., Springfield's largest employer.

The next day, the story goes, Mr. Martin put in \$2.2 million as seed money and soon had \$15 million in

commitments for the mortgage pool.

Although the first project, turning some old office buildings into rental housing, was run by the Springfield Institution for Savings, the other banks and insurance companies overcame their normal competitiveness and put their share of pool money into it.

As a master plan for redevelopment was worked out and consultants from around the country were hired to see how Springfield could use its crumbling buildings or its neglected river frontage, the work was coordinated by Springfield Central.

Peer pressure was strong, Mr. Martin said, and so was the coverage by Mr. Starr's papers, which made prime real estate a major topic.

Mr. Dimarzio set up a group to expedite government clearances for redevelopment projects. He provided tax abatements and helped bring in \$30 million in Urban Development Agency grants and Community Development grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"It didn't hurt to have our man in Washington," the mayor added, referring to Representative Edward

U.S. Bid to Talk To Barbie Seen Blocked by Paris

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The French Ministry of Justice has reportedly refused a U.S. Justice Department request to interview Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo officer imprisoned in France on charges that he ordered the murder of Jews and French resistance fighters.

The Justice Department is investigating whether the U.S. Army and the State Department, cloistered Barbie after the war and helped him escape to Bolivia in 1951. Sources close to the inquiry said Thursday that France gave no "satisfactory" explanation for denying access to Barbie, who has been held in Lyons since his extradition in February by Bolivia.

"Their explanation was that we had no criminal case pending against Barbie," a State Department source said of the French authorities. "Therefore, we had no legal rights to interrogate him on French soil." But the source added: "If they had wanted us to talk to him no matter what the language... in the judicial treaty we have with France."

7 Die in Egypt Rail Crash

United Press International

CAIRO — At least seven persons were killed and 42 injured Friday in a collision between two trains heading toward Cairo, the police said.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Moore at the Met; Master Burrower

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not since the enormous exhibition in Florence in 1972 has Henry Moore's work been seen in such strength outside his own country as in the major retrospective exhibition of his sculptures and drawings at the Metropolitan Museum.

Moore the sculptor and Moore the man have a very large American constituency. It is now half a century since discerning Americans began to collect his work. What is more, they keep coming. (Sometimes it seems as if there are Americans who cannot get out of bed in the morning until they have bought a Henry Moore.) Over and over again he has been the No. 1 choice for a big new public commission in the United States. Many thousands of Americans in cities and towns and on campuses big and small pass a monumental Moore every day of their lives. More than any other artist of our own time, he has been brought out of the museum and into the open and offered the gift of ubiquity.

Nor is it simply an American ubiquity. Walking toward the Houses of Parliament in London, we see a big Henry Moore. Coming out of the Karlskirche in Vienna, we see a big Henry Moore. Hurrying across Lincoln Center, we see a big Henry Moore. On our way to a meeting at the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris, we see a big Henry Moore. In fact, we may end up thinking that the only way to avoid seeing a big Henry Moore is to stay home and hide under the sofa.

Still, it is a fact of life that we can have too much ubiquity. Even in Venice, we welcome a change of century, and even in Athens we sometimes prefer the Byzantine Museum to the Acropolis. For this reason there are people who say "I've had it up to here with Henry Moore" — and not all of them are rival sculptors, either. Quite apart from that, no generation likes to feel that its immediate predecessor has told it what to look at. "Every great man is a finale," as Nietzsche

said, and it is in human nature to call for a new music.

For all these reasons it might be better for the immediate reputation of Henry Moore if so many people did not harbor the delusion that they know all about him. For — make no mistake — it is a delusion. Henry Moore has been a practicing artist for more than 60 years. During that time he has worked long hours virtually every day, and whereas the public Moore is on view the world over, the private Moore has produced a huge body of work, much of it known only to the specialist and some of it known to hardly anyone. It is the ambition of this survey, organized by William S. Lieberman, chairman of the museum's Department of 20th Century Art, to set the record straight.

A good way to do this is to concentrate above all on work that came directly from the artist's hand — carvings in wood and sculpture, drawings and small-scale maquettes that may or may not have been enlarged later. No matter how sensitive to the artist's wishes a foundry may be, there is a difference in intimacy between the big-scale bronze and the maquette that speaks, or seems to speak, for the span of the hand and the individual pressure of fingers and thumb.

Even more personal to the artist is the carving in which he has literally burrowed into the wood, or into the stone. It so happens that many of the sculptures now most in favor in this country are builders, not burrowers, and it may even be that Americans in general are a building people, rather than a burrowing people. The distinction is a fundamental one, as to which much may be said on both sides. Building is a positive, external, constructive and optimistic act. To burrow is to risk oneself in quite another way. Building, we reach for the sky. Burrowing, we dig not only into wood or stone, but into the collective memory. A whole society needs both activities. Henry Moore has never built, in an additive way, but he has burrowed to great purpose. His earliest



Henry Moore's drawing "Two Women on a Bench in a Shelter" in Met show.

games began in a quarry. Eleventh-century carvings in a local church meant much to him when he was first in school. It was as if proclaimed that his imagination went to work in terms of the right hand digging into clay, or wood, or stone, and the left hand holding it steady. Even the look of his native Yorkshire — arguably the most generous of all English landscapes — seems to speak for the sculptural impulse, such is the nobility of its enveloping forms.

That aspect of Henry Moore is easily forgotten, now that it would be difficult to walk down Madison Avenue and not see his name in one or more gallery windows. The exhibition at the Met can do him a great service if it gets us away from Moore the monumentalist and Moore the maker of desirable small sculptures with which popular taste has long ago come to terms. We need to start all over again, if we possibly can, and Lieberman's exhibition is planned with that in mind.

There are many early carvings, for instance. (Huge as is the documentation of Moore's work, there are one or two surprises in this and other contexts.) It is easy to forget that by the time he turned 21 in July 1919, Moore had seen active service in World War I — initially he was the youngest man in his regiment — and had spent three months in a military hospital after having been gassed. When he finally got to art school in September 1919 it was not as an untested boy but as a seasoned man who was very well able to see what was wrong with an educational system that was based on what he later called "the complete domination of later, decadent Greek art as the only standard of excellence."

Looking at the great art libraries of the present day, at the art magazines on every good newsstand and at the coverage of art on public television, we have to remember that in the early 1920s there were very few illustrated books, no color slides, very few international magazines and virtually no serious dis-

cussion of new art. Nor were there museums of modern art, in our present-day sense. Dealers in living art were hard to find, and collectors of living art even more so. Experience did not come predigested. You had to work to get out from under an antiquated educational tradition, and when you were finally free of it you found that your troubles were only beginning. You had come from nowhere, and you were nobody.

But exactly 25 years later, H.S. Moore, the first-year student at Leeds Art School, had turned into Henry Moore the international celebrity. In Paris, in New York and at the Venice Biennale he enjoyed the kind of success that had never before come the way of an English sculptor. His idiom had a universal currency. He himself was changed not at all by this, any more than he has changed since. He had, and he has still, the same wife, the same house, the same friends, the same tastes in food and drink and the same forthright radical convictions. He never seems to be irritated or in a hurry. A less pompous man never trod the earth.

And yet somehow, between 1925 and 1946, he did a prodigious amount of hard thinking. Some of it was done on his own. Some of it, in the mid-1930s, was done with friends and neighbors who included Piet Mondrian, Ben Nicholson and Barbara Hepworth among artists and Herbert Read and Adrian Stokes among aestheticians. (Kenneth Clark was a friend and early patron in London.) Moore in the 1930s was part of an English avant-garde that was not at all provincial in its allegiances.

It is worth looking back to 50 years ago, when Adrian Stokes and others were formulating for the first time the kind of complex reaction to Moore that was later to become an everyday matter (even if it was rarely to be so well put). Here is what Stokes had to say about a carved and reinforced concrete reclining figure done in 1933:

"Here are the peaks of the feminine form, realized at last freely,

with the aid of mere connecting rods; here as twin summits stand the tall cylindrical knees; here the topmost plateau of the head; while so simple and uniform are the links between these forms that the composition as a whole may suggest an image of Cleopatra reclining in the stern of an Egyptian barge, her long body in such union with the boat that her propped-up head, like the topmost section of a rudder or, guides, steers and governs."

What Stokes understood, and what the last 50 years have proved over and over again, is that Moore has the power to unlock the gates of the dream even in people who had otherwise stopped dreaming a long time ago. This is not the only function of sculpture. Nor is it the function of sculpture that is now most in fashion. But the effect is one that people all over the world have prized.

It is in small sculptures and in drawings that the element of epic in Moore's art may most powerfully have its way with us. The bigger the piece, the greater the element of final definition. Weight and size sit as heavily upon us as they sit upon the earth. The nervous energy of the piece that can be held between our outstretched arms is replaced by a slow steady vibration like that of a great underground engine.

There is room for both extremes in a 60-year output like the one surveyed at the Met. But it is often in small carvings and unpredictable early drawings that the imagination seems to run freest and the ideas are most on the move. To see many such pieces in one place is always a memorable experience, and much is expected in this context of the Metropolitan Museum, where the show can be seen through Sept. 25.

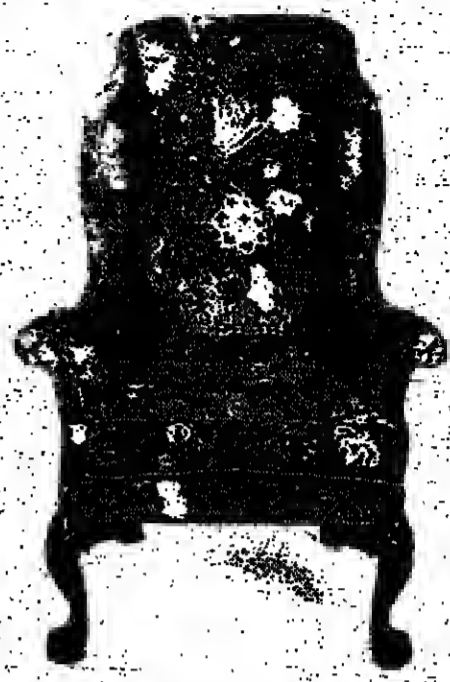
A Touch of P.G. Wodehouse

By Soren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Auction sales with a touch of P.G. Wodehouse extravagance are infrequent occurrences. None ever came closer to that definition than the four-day affair conducted by Christie's at Godmersham Park in Kent, eight miles from Canterbury.

Everything about it was Wodehousian, starting with the historic country house itself. While Godmersham Park is undoubtedly an important house, where one of the great writers of Georgian England, Jane Austen, spent long periods writing some of her best-known novels such as "Mansfield Park" it was also transformed in the 1930s in a manner worthy of America as seen by Wodehouse.

On the excuse of restoring it to its original grandeur, the structure was virtually gutted in 1936. Doors



George I chair in Godmersham Park sale.

THE ART MARKET

were shifted from one end of a room to another; a whole Doric porch was removed from one side of the house, to be re-erected as a "folly" 300 yards away on top of a hillock, and the better part of a wing was shorn off because it did not look "nice."

Above all, the whole house was redecorated to suit the wishes of New York-born Elsie Richter and her husband Robert Tritton, who had a professional interest in interior decoration and furniture.

Seeing Godmersham Park just before the objects were removed was a bit like walking into a film set of the 1930s. Underneath the faded veil left by the passage of time, all the rooms had that uniform look of any décor worked out from scratch — there were too many salmon-pink lampshades, the hangings in neo-18th-century style were a shade too elaborate.

Not surprisingly, there were few great pieces. One of the grandest, perhaps, was an outstanding George I gilt-wood chandelier that sold for £44,000 (about \$72,800) on the first day. Another absolute rarity was a pair of tapestries attributed to John Vanderbank, who was in charge of the Royal Great Wardrobe in Soho between 1689 and 1727. These, understandably, went up to £41,800. A prominent English furniture dealer said he could not remember when he had last seen such a pair in the trade. Add to that a superb Queen Anne gilt-gesso armchair — £12,960 — a very good pair of early George III mahogany commodes with serpentine front — £25,920 — an admirable carved mahogany library armchair, also of the George III period — £8,500 — four or five other lots, and that was about it.

These are not really the makings of a great sale. The extraordinary thing is that, despite the small number of admirable objects that, brilliant commercial promotion turned the auction into a memorable event. A thick hand-bound catalog with entries that did not say a great deal — since in most cases there was little to dwell on — was part of it. In the main, however, personal contacts did the trick.

Two days before the sale, as I expressed a certain disappointment to Charles Beyer, Christie's furniture expert in the United States, who had just arrived from New York, his answer was: "I have reason to believe you will be surprised by the prices." How true.

Three minutes had barely elapsed at the first session on Monday, when inexplicable things started happening. A George II gilt-wood longstool jumped to £34,560, quadrupling Christie's highest estimate without any obvious reason. The next lot sold for exactly the same price. Described in the catalog as an important pair of Regency ormolu candelabra in the Regency style — i.e., the French style of the years 1774 to 1775 — they were an incongruous hodge-podge of Regency scrolling branches, unexpectedly topped by rams' heads, and a neoclassical base, to which greyhounds seated on their hind legs added a touch of whimsy. Their main interest was to prove that the Victorian taste for composite design has Regency period antecedents. Rarity was the only argument in their favor — it would be almost impossible to find another such pair in the market.

The candelabra set the pace for the sale. Suddenly, the ratio that is usually maintained at auction between

price and intrinsic quality — including the degree of rarity — was forgotten. A French gilt-wood side table of the early 18th century went up to £91,800, easily four times the highest conceivable price the most expensive dealer would dare ask for it. This was acquired by an American buyer, Mrs. Carol Petrie, who is rarely seen at auction.

This freakish price was not the only one. A George I armchair upholstered in floral petit-point needlework and sold for £84,000 can easily be considered to have fetched four times the maximum value a professional might put on it. The same unidentified buyer, paid £48,600 for a George III mahogany armchair, a beautiful piece but far from unique. Here, the price was four times Christie's higher estimate and, according to an English dealer who requested not to be identified, two and a half times the highest possible price in the trade.

A Queen Anne gold and lacquer center table with lobed top was knocked down at £48,600 — "It would be a miracle if we sold that at our shop for £25,000," the same dealer whispered. A George I green and gold lacquered bureau cabinet fetched £31,000, easily three times what a piece would go for in the trade. However, when asked about the effect such prices might have on his business, another high-powered London dealer replied "None whatsoever." There is little doubt that he is right.

What made such prices possible was the attendance of an unusually high number of new or relatively new buyers with a taste for good objects d'art but only the slightest acquaintance with the art market in general, and the auction game in particular. The atmosphere of what struck them as the epitome of an English country house conditioned them to accept prices unheard of before, prices that they might have been reluctant to offer in any other context.

The illusion created by what had once been a great house and by the name of Jane Austen — despite the fact so little looked like anything Jane Austen must have seen — was enough. The Hollywoodian remake of the 1930s, far from having an adverse effect, made it all more familiar to part of the attendance, who bought Old World relics rather like Alice in Wonderland meandering among antiques.

"Experts" had suggested prices to them — "I think that this may well go up to £100,000" — and in that context their suggestion was enough. Hence the financial result — £1,966,264 within a single morning session, £3,976,320 all told — the highest sale this century. That this may happen at all is in itself a remarkable occurrence, but not one in which local professionals take much pleasure. They are only too well aware of the potential backlash, when daydreamers wake up from their "Old England" dream.

In Rome Galleries: Intrinsic Italian Qualities

By Edith Schloss
International Herald Tribune

ROME — The plague has come here too," said a young but serious Italian artist at the opening of "Il Tuffatore," a show of six artists under 30. There were lights, sound, spiky hairdos, manikins, assemblages, photo projections, and ah yes, paintings. These were jagged quickies of trench-coated men, goggled cyclists, silhouettes of girls in nervous disco poses and silly monsters.

Il Tuffatore, Via Crescenzo 80, to June 30.

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A small, dark, abstract sculpture, possibly a bust or a head, with a textured surface.

another story, that it has quality, dignity and class, has been splendidly demonstrated by several shows here this season.

The best was that of Leoncillo, the Abstract Expressionist sculptor par excellence, who was celebrated in a memorable retrospective of his large terra-cottas, both liquid and solid, rough and shiny, allegories for the force of nature, growth and disintegration nourishing each other.

And today we have the new oils of that witchdoctor Mario Merz, who even out of the reign of conceptual art, managed to squeeze an element of oblique poetry with his own *Arte Povera*. — Humble Art, made with thrown away found objects — which he adorned with little neon light numbers signifying the rules of the medieval sage Fibonacci. Now at first glance you might say he has jumped on the bandwagon of neo-Expressionism. But he has done much more than that.

His new paintings, full of glittering ferocity, are also immensely sophisticated. Huge humanoid faces like primeval masks or the features of baboons stare out from jeweled pinwheel eyes; a giant snake tears open its jaw down to its deep pink gullet; a monstrous lizard, wary and green, is spread over a surface like its own skin. Merz's forests of the night are full of fireworks and cunning.

He used bundles of twigs for his earlier structures. Here his brushstrokes are equally spiky and shaggy. The means of Abstract Expressionism are exploited to the fullest. Ranges of drippy line are generous but controlled, and the would-be funkiness becomes grandly elegant. Merz has force, not wonder. The whole world has always been and is a battleground for voracious but beautiful creatures, he seems to say. His new turn is truly exhilarating.

Galleria Pironi, Via Pandolfina 203, to June 30.

Carla Accardi, one of the brightest exponents of the new movement of abstraction that began here after World War II, presents her work on paper from the 1940s until now. It is a steady, intelligent progress culminating in today's lively brushmarks, which spread out in rhythmic pulses or come together in stellar configurations. They are clear and invigorating patterns, shields of joyous color, and completely contemporary.

Galleria Milena, Via Borgognone 3, to June 30.

The sculptor Fausto Meloni,

now in his 82d year, is honored with a comprehensive retrospective that he himself has superbly installed. His smaller works, near-abstracts, are playful allusions to personal or biblical fables, music and other poetic experience. Earlier ones are little terra-cotta boxes, tiny stages on which found objects disport themselves gaily.

But larger sculptures in their tranquil simplicity and whiteness, remakes of Meloni's work of the 1930s, echo the spirit of neoclassical ballet, for which they could well serve as a backdrop. Most of these elegant curious stand-ins, but a large glittering fenestella structure, erected on a grand flight of stairs in the Villa Borghese park opposite the museum, makes an impressive public monument.

Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale delle Belle Arti 131, to June 30.

Giulio Turcato, in his 70s, is older than Accardi, but took part in the same onslaught of abstraction after World War II. He eventually developed into one of the freest Abstract Expressionists of them all and even today is full of surprises, painterly, wild and wise.

A group of oils from 1948 to 1955 illuminate his background and provide a good study into the development of an artist. They range from sturdy semi-abstracts, one of them from the famous "Demonstration" series — with its demonstrators and their flags rendered as vivid repeats of patterns — to measured and carefully composed abstractions. These are still and contained, images in quiet thoughtful balance, a moment before all was whirled up and the drive of action painting gloriously broke through.

Every art center generates its own laws and its own context and landscape and is not easily transplanted in its own lifetime. These artists perfectly fit into the mainstream of what is left of civilized international art and still have intrinsic Italian qualities. There is no sensational flashy angle to what they do, nor are they given to pronouncements of such astonishing banality that they fool only the uninitiated. Their work cannot be squeezed through the channels of mass communication, that global distribution of flattened-out data. They are not out to make a fast mark. For them, using the resources of their mind and intuition for the innovative interpretation of life around them is its own reward.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By JOHN TAGLIABUE

Allies of U.S. Quick to Express Disappointment After Summit

30NN — Less than two weeks after the Williamsburg Declaration, the fragile truce reached at the summit conference between President Ronald Reagan and his European allies seems to be unraveling rapidly.

Expressions of deep disappointment with the president's efforts to trim the huge U.S. budget deficits have come fast. European leaders are virtually unanimous in believing that the deficits are causing U.S. interest rates to rise, and with them leading rates in Europe, threatening to nip a near economic revival in the bud.

British leaders have been preoccupied with the national elections. In Italy, too, the campaign for the next elections is under way, and the focus on internal causes of the country's economic malaise.

But in Paris, President François Mitterrand, who is taking a severe beating in the opinion polls, has vented his dissatisfaction loudly with the results of the talks in Williamsburg, Virginia. In a television interview Wednesday, he said the summit "failed to respond" to the needs of the unemployed in industrial and developing countries.

He was "crushed" by the strong dollar that has resulted from high interest rates in the United States. France will not attend future summit meetings, he warned, "unless we change the methods" for preparing them.

If Washington has grown accustomed to such chiding from the French, it had more reason to be sensitive to a bitter undertone of criticism emerging from Bonn.

To be sure, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, reporting on Williamsburg Wednesday to the Bundestag, limited his criticism of the United States, noting merely that it was "unsatisfactory for us" that the Reagan administration was "not yet ready to consider extensive, practical steps to ease the monetary and financial situation of its partners."

Unlike the French, however, Mr. Kohl has reason to tread lightly. For one thing, he believes his conciliatory approach has gained greater concessions from Washington, including the lifting last year of the sanctions on supplying material for the Siberian gas pipeline, than the head-on tactics often employed by his Social Democratic predecessor, Helmut Schmidt. Moreover, Mr. Kohl, who will visit Moscow in July for talks on the heavy issues of nuclear weapons and arms control, has no desire to signal to the Soviet Union that there is a serious economic policy breach between Bonn and its most important ally.

But if Mr. Kohl's public criticism has been muted, aides have described him as using stronger language in caucuses of his Christian Democratic Party, where he reportedly expressed impatience with Washington's "selfish attitude" in tackling the budget problem.

Insistence on Commitments

And Mr. Kohl's outspoken economics minister, Otto Lambrecht, speaking during the Bundestag's debate, responded sharply to government critics who said West Germany's debt had not clearly diminished at Williamsburg. Mr. Lambrecht said West Germany's insistence on U.S. commitments, "flatly put, got on the Americans' nerves."

But Bonn clearly had to get the commitment it wanted from Mr. Reagan, and an uncharacteristic sense of skittishness is spreading as West German interest rates begin to climb again.

As disappointment spreads, the official rhetoric seems to be shifting toward putting Europe's own house in order so as to shield it from the effects of budget problems in the United States.

Chance to Show Unity

The next opportunity for a show of European economic unity will come June 29 and 30, when the 10 leaders of the European Community hold their own annual summit conference in Stuttgart. They face a staggering agenda, from their own ailing economies — especially the cardinal issue of the EC budget — to seemingly intractable problems such as unemployment and the weakness of the European steel industry.

West Germany's leaders, who now hold the EC presidency, have scrambled to achieve a measure of agreement on how to balance rapidly rising expenditures with legally fixed limits on the community's income, which some say is edging the group toward economic and perhaps political bankruptcy.

Concern with U.S. fiscal and monetary problems may have forced European leaders to unite for Williamsburg, as a result of a real or perceived U.S. threat, but in Stuttgart they will be left to themselves, without Ronald Reagan on whom to focus.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 10, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.L.	90d.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.20	4.92	12.17	37.21	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
Bonn (to)	2.20	4.92	12.17	37.21	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
Frankfurt	2.20	4.92	12.17	37.21	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
London (to)	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.51	2.99	7.21	22.71	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Paris	1.51	2.99	7.21	22.71	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Porto	1.51	2.99	7.21	22.71	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
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West Bank	1.51	2.99	7.21	22.71	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
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Bonn (to)	2.20	4.92	12.17	37.21	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
Frankfurt	2.20	4.92	12.17	37.21	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
London (to)	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.51	2.99	7.21	22.71	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
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Porto	1.51	2.99	7.21	22.71	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Stockholm	1.51	2.99	7.21	22.71	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
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6500 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
6600 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
6700 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
6800 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
6900 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7000 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7100 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7200 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7300 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7400 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7500 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7600 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7700 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7800 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
7900 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8000 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8100 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8200 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8300 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8400 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8500 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8600 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8700 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8800 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
8900 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9000 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9100 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9200 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9300 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9400 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9500 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9600 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9700 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9800 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
9900 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00
10000 Ind	108.00	109.00	108.00	109.00	+1.00

Standard & Poor's Index

	Buy	Sales	%
June 9.....	195,800	370,126	
June 8.....	211,458	403,591	
June 7.....	240,194	449,623	
June 6.....	245,154	458,876	
June 3.....	291,231	370,487	
*Included in the sales figures.			

GE to Cut Jobs in Lights, Modernize

By Martha M. Hamilton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Electric, in a shift from workers to shareholders that is becoming a pattern for U.S. industry, has announced a sweeping modernization of its electric light manufacturing business, saying it would have to cut its work force to save the jobs those that remain.

GE plans to phase out production at 10 of its 42 U.S. lighting plants, creating a net job loss of 1,400 employees — 8 percent of the division's total.

GE will also invest \$250 million over three years in more automated production equipment at company officials said Thursday. The investment is needed to improve quality and productivity and meet increased competition.

"Some communities and employees will benefit during this essential consolidation, and some will not," said Ralph D. Ketchum, senior vice president of GE's Light-

ing Business Group. "But the alternative is an inevitable erosion of our leadership position, and jobs, as we become less and less competitive. By taking these steps, we are preserving our employment base and protecting the long-term job outlook."

The GE move is typical of the type of capital expenditures likely to occur in the early, tentative stages of recovery as manufacturers, particularly old-line manufacturers, look for quick payoffs in reduced labor costs and improved productivity, economists say.

"Normally, when capital investment begins to pick up, it goes first into those areas which have a very fast payback period, in which the return on investment is quite clear and can be achieved in a relatively short period of time," said Kathryn Eickhoff, executive vice president at the economic consulting firm Townsend-Greenspan.

"If they did not make that investment, even more jobs would be lost," said Otto Eckstein, a former

member of the Council of Economic Advisers and president of Data Resources. "At least this way they're salvaging something of a declining business."

The decision to trim overcapacity and to modernize the remaining operations follows a year in which lighting industry sales declined for the first time in many years. According to a report by GE, its 1982 sales in lighting dropped below 1980 levels, with physical sales volume taking one of the steepest declines in history. GE has about 50 percent of the U.S. electric light and lamp market.

"Maintaining the manufacturing base as large as present is inefficient and threatens the health of the business," GE noted.

It said the impact of overcapacity, increased competition, decline in demand for certain products and other factors "make it imperative to downsize the business. Failure to do so will affect the GE lighting business's competitive position, resulting in erosion of market share

and necessitating layoffs and plant closings on a scale much larger than the present plan."

Six of the 10 plants to be phased out are in Ohio, the center of the company's lighting business. Others are in Salt Lake City, Utah; Newark, New Jersey; Jackson, Mississippi; and St. Louis, Missouri; will also be shut down.

Other plants will benefit from the consolidation. Mr. Ketchum said that more than \$110 million of the money the company plans to spend on its productivity campaign will go for advanced equipment, other improvements and employee-related expenses at incandescent light plants in Ohio and Virginia. And \$80 million will be invested at GE's fluorescent and high-efficiency lamp manufacturing plants in Ohio.

Employees whose jobs will be eliminated include about 500 workers who will be eligible for special severance benefits of up to 50 percent of normal earnings, and 400 eligible for early retirement.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

West Germany Calls for Change in EC's Policy on Steel Quotas

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany, Europe's biggest steel maker, wants the European Community to change its steel policy before Bonn will consider an increase in funding for the community, Economics Minister Otto Lambdort said Friday.

EC steel production quotas and price regulations, imposed in 1981 to reduce overproduction and stabilize earnings, are coming up for renewal at the end of June for two and half years.

The West German steel industry has said a 5-percent increase in its quota is necessary to restore it to its former share of community production.

Mr. Lambdort told parliament that the new system had to be more flexible on quota criteria and to give greater insight into how the commission applies the rules.

Smaller French Trade Gap Seen

PARIS (Reuters) — France's trade deficit will be reduced to about 60 billion francs (\$7.8 billion) in 1983 from 93.3 billion francs last year, Trade Minister Edith Cresson told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission on Friday.

For the next 12 months the deficit should be cut to 45 billion francs, based on an average exchange rate of 7.20 francs to the U.S. dollar, compared with 7.68 on Friday, she said.

In March the government announced an austerity program aimed at cutting the deficit in half in 1983, but senior Finance Ministry officials said in April that the target would not be reached until May 1984. Mrs. Cresson said the government still aims to eliminate the deficit by the end of 1984.



Edith Cresson

Spanish Loan Amount Increased

PARIS (IHT) — A syndicated loan for Spain was increased Friday to \$725 million from \$600 million, bankers said. They said they had received commitments for \$925 million but that Spain had not wanted to increase the amount that much.

The loan goes into general syndication Monday and will close July 1. Only the portion of the loan tied to the London interbank offered rate will be available in general syndication. Bankers said they were confident that by the time the deal was closed, more than 70 percent of the loan would be tied to Libor.

Also Friday, a syndicated loan for Danish Export Credit was increased to \$200 million from \$150 million. The 28 lead managers took \$7.15 million each, and the loan now moves into general syndication.

U.S. Seeks to Cut Oil Firms' Taxes

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Without fanfare, the Reagan administration has proposed major income tax changes that would benefit the U.S. oil industry by overturning revenue-raising regulations shaped during the Carter administration.

The proposals would, in effect, make it easier for oil companies to claim as credits against their U.S. income taxes part of the money they pay to the governments of foreign countries where they buy crude oil.

A Treasury official said the administration has no estimates of how much the nation's oil companies would benefit. But a top tax official for a major U.S. oil company, who asked not to be identified, said the Reagan rules would cut the levy on the oil companies by between \$2 billion and almost \$4 billion annually from what would be collected under the Carter regulations.

Mexico to Quit Auto Project

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The Mexican government announced Thursday that two state-owned companies are selling their interests in Renault Mexico and Mexican Automotive Vehicles to the French company Renault for \$20 million.

Both state companies were in partnership with the French company in Renault de Mexico. The sale agreement, which calls for French Renault to handle the companies' unspecified foreign exchange balances, ends government participation in the manufacture of automobiles.

A statement from the Somex Group, one of the two state-run companies, said it was decided that the government should concentrate on the production of buses and trucks. The other state company involved is National Diesel.

Greyhound to Sell Armour Food

PHOENIX, Arizona (Reuters) — Greyhound plans to sell its \$2-billion Armour Food subsidiary and believes a sale can be negotiated during the next several months, the company announced Friday.

Dutch Enter Last Stage of Dam Project

(Continued from Page 7)

Kouyer, a barkeeper in Zierikzee, a pristine medieval town situated a kilometer from the water's edge. "It costs too much money."

There are even those skeptics who doubt that the barrier will be able to withstand the treacherous Eastern Scheldt. But Jos Geij, an engineer and government spokesman, said: "Dutch prestige in engineering hinges on this project. So we would not take any risks."

Officials estimate that storms of the severity of the one that hit in 1953 are likely to occur only once in 200 years. The dikes in place at that time were only strong enough to protect against storms that have a likelihood of occurring once every 80 years.

"So there was once a flood over 20 years ago," said a local villager. "There might not be another one before 200 years."

Gerard Bayens, spokesman for the Rijkswaterstaat, the government waterworks authority, said, "It could be tomorrow."

The engineers' complex solution can be reduced to a simple formula. Take a 9-kilometer opening to the sea, close it with two artificial islands and a dam consisting of 66 piers weighing 18,000 tons each that reach as high as 15 stories, and hang 5.5-meter-thick mobile steel gates between them.

At a cost of \$1.9 billion and 30,000 man-years of labor, the result is to be a barrier that protects even against storms so violent they have a likelihood of occurring only once in 4,000 years.

The rapid, shifting currents in the Eastern Scheldt, an unstable sea bed and the often inhospitable weather are expected to create harsh problems for the construction project. In response, Dutch engineers have developed ingenious construction techniques and have constructed mammoth, specialized ships to put the prefabricated elements of the barrier into place.

"We had to find all sorts of new things," explained Mr. Bayens, "because such a project was never done before."

Dutch engineers are even testing the possibility of tapping the threatening storms' force by using windmills to generate the electricity needed to close the barrier's protective gates.

Yamaha-Portuguese Pact

TOKYO — Yamaha Motor Co. said Friday it has licensed Portuguese's SIS Veículos Motorizados to make Japanese-designed motorcycles of 125cc.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	Aug	Nov	Feb
400	14.50-17.50	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00
450	13.50-15.50	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00
500	12.50-14.50	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00
550	11.50-13.50	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00

Gold 402.50-410.00

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1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Big Advances Signaled by Chip Makers

Gains in Circuitry Extend Prospects for Broad Recovery

There were two reasons why Advanced Micro Devices was the initial equity purchase of the IOG fund—the first involving demonstrable nonrenewable about the Japanese dominating integrated circuitry markets, and the second relating to the growing significance of microchips in driving almost everything else in today's economy. Alarmist theories about the Japanese had helped drive the issue down to the split-adjusted equivalent of less than \$11 as we first bought in February, 1982, and subsequently stated we were buying deeply depressed International Harvester near \$3 because it would be saved by technologies such as CAD/CAM and robotics which have been evolving space with circuitry designs and capabilities. Harvester quadrupled in its first recovery drive; Advanced Micro has quintupled; and additional circuitry breakthroughs of last week included Motorola topping \$130 (from \$50 when first purchased) and National Semiconductor getting to \$42 from as low as \$14 during the Japanese takeover panic. As for what can be expected now to happen to Cincinnati Milacron, Gerber Scientific and other factors caught up in a major new industrial revolution, we invite you to read forthcoming IOG Equity Growth reports which will be mapping out strategies for new bull-market waves which the alarmists and crash theorists have been overlooking completely. Simply telephone, telex or return the coupon.

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Grains

Open High Low Close Chg.

Wheat futures, dollars per bushel

May 1983 3.25 3.28 3.26 3.27 -001

July 1983 3.28 3.31 3.29 3.30 -001

Sept 1983 3.29 3.32 3.30 3.31 -001

Nov 1983 3.30 3.33 3.31 3.32 -001

Dec 1983 3.31 3.34 3.32 3.33 -001

Jan 1984 3.32 3.35 3.33 3.34 -001

Feb 1984 3.33 3.36 3.34 3.35 -001

Mar 1984 3.34 3.37 3.35 3.36 -001

Apr 1984 3.35 3.38 3.36 3.37 -001

May 1984 3.36 3.39 3.37 3.38 -001

June 1984 3.37 3.40 3.38 3.39 -001

July 1984 3.38 3.41 3.39 3.40 -001

Aug 1984 3.39 3.42 3.40 3.41 -001

Sept 1984 3.40 3.43 3.41 3.42 -001

Oct 1984 3.41 3.44 3.42 3.43 -001

Nov 1984 3.42 3.45 3.43 3.44 -001

Dec 1984 3.43 3.46 3.44 3.45 -001

Jan 1985 3.44 3.47 3.45 3.46 -001

Feb 1985 3.45 3.48 3.46 3.47 -001

Mar 1985 3.46 3.49 3.47 3.48 -001

Apr 1985 3.47 3.50 3.48 3.49 -001

May 1985 3.48 3.51 3.49 3.50 -001

June 1985 3.49 3.52 3.50 3.51 -001

July 1985 3.50 3.53 3.51 3.52 -001

Aug 1985 3.51 3.54 3.52 3.53 -001

Sept 1985 3.52 3.55 3.53 3.54 -001

Oct 1985 3.53 3.56 3.54 3.55 -001

Nov 1985 3.54 3.57 3.55 3.56 -001

Dec 1985 3.55 3.58 3.56 3.57 -001

Jan 1986 3.56 3.59 3.57 3.58 -001

Feb 1986 3.57 3.60 3.58 3.59 -001

Mar 1986 3.58 3.61 3.59 3.60 -001

Apr 1986 3.59 3.62 3.60 3.61 -001

May 1986 3.60 3.63 3.61 3.62 -001

June 1986 3.61 3.64 3.62 3.63 -001

July 1986 3.62 3.65 3.63 3.64 -001

Aug 1986 3.63 3.66 3.64 3.65 -001

Sept 1986 3.64 3.67 3.65 3.66 -001

Oct 1986 3.65 3.68 3.66 3.67 -001

Nov 1986 3.66 3.69 3.67 3.68 -001

Dec 1986 3.67 3.70 3.68 3.69 -001

Jan 1987 3.68 3.71 3.69 3.70 -001

Feb 1987 3.69 3.72 3.70 3.71 -001

Mar 1987 3.70 3.73 3.71 3.72 -001

Apr 1987 3.71 3.74 3.72 3.73 -001

May 1987 3.72 3.75 3.73 3.74 -001

June 1987 3.73 3.76 3.74 3.75 -001

July 1987 3.74 3.77 3.75 3.76 -001

Aug 1987 3.75 3.78 3.76 3.77 -001

Sept 1987 3.76 3.79 3.77 3.78 -001

Oct 1987 3.77 3.80 3.78 3.79 -001

Nov 1987 3.78 3.81 3.79 3.80 -001

Dec 1987 3.79 3.82 3.80 3.81 -001

Jan 1988 3.80 3.83 3.81 3.82 -001

Feb 1988 3.81 3.84 3.82 3.83 -001

Mar 1988 3.82 3.85 3.83 3.84 -001

Apr 1988 3.83 3.86 3.84 3.85 -001

May 1988 3.84 3.87 3.85 3.86 -001

June 1988 3.85 3.88 3.86 3.87 -001

July 1988 3.86 3.89 3.87 3.88 -001

Aug 1988 3.87 3.90 3.88 3.89 -001

Sept 1988 3.88 3.91 3.89 3.90 -001

Oct 1988 3.89 3.92 3.90 3.91 -001

Nov 1988 3.90 3.93 3.91 3.92 -001

Dec 1988 3.91 3.94 3.92 3.93 -001

Jan 1989 3.92 3.95 3.93 3.94 -001

Feb 1989 3.93 3.96 3.94 3.95 -001

Mar 1989 3.94 3.97 3.95 3.96 -001

Apr 1989 3.95 3.98 3.96 3.97 -001

May 1989 3.96 3.99 3.97 3.98 -001

June 1989 3.97 4.00 3.98 3.99 -001

July 1989 3.98 4.01 3.99 4.00 -001

Aug 1989 3.99 4.02 4.00 4.01 -001

Sept 1989 4.00 4.03 4.01 4.02 -001

Oct 1989 4.01 4.04 4.02 4.03 -001

Nov 1989 4.02 4.05 4.03 4.04 -001

Dec 1989 4.03 4.06 4.04 4.05 -001

Jan 1990 4.04 4.07 4.05 4.06 -001

Feb 1990 4.05 4.08 4.06 4.07 -001

Mar 1990 4.06 4.09 4.07 4.08 -001

Apr 1990 4.07 4.10 4.08 4.09 -001

May 1990 4.08 4.11 4.09 4.10 -001

June 1990 4.09 4.12 4.10 4.11 -001

July 1990 4.10 4.13 4.11 4.12 -001

Aug 1990 4.11 4.14 4.12 4.13 -001

Sept 1990 4.12 4.15 4.13 4.14 -001

Oct 1990 4.13 4.16 4.14 4.15 -001

Nov 1990 4.14 4.17 4.15 4.16 -001

Dec 1990 4.15 4.18 4.16 4.17 -001

U.S. Futures Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

Wheat futures, dollars per bushel

May 1983 3.25 3.28 3.26 3.27 -001

July 1983 3.28 3.31 3.29 3.30 -001

Sept 1983 3.29 3.32 3.30 3.31 -001

Nov 1983 3.30 3.33 3.31 3.32 -001

Dec 1983 3.31 3.34 3.32 3.33 -001

Jan 1984 3.32 3.35 3.33 3.34 -001

Feb 1984 3.33 3.36 3.34 3.35 -001

Mar 1984 3.34 3.37 3.35 3.36 -001

Apr 1984 3.35 3.38 3.36 3.37 -001

May 1984 3.36 3.39 3.37 3.38 -001

June 1984 3.37 3.40 3.38 3.39 -001

July 1984 3.38 3.41 3.39 3.40 -001

Aug 1984 3.39 3.42 3.4

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low
57 28 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 58 29 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 59 30 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 60 31 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 61 32 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 62 33 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 63 34 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 64 35 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 65 36 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 66 37 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 67 38 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 68 39 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 69 40 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 70 41 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 71 42 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 72 43 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 73 44 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 74 45 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 75 46 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 76 47 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 77 48 AMCI 71.30 1.16 3.25 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 78 49 AMCI 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Interstate Banks
In U.S. Seen as
Matter of Time

NEW YORK — An appeal by a top Justice Department official for an end to federal limits on interstate banking spotlighted an issue that has had relatively short shrift at the national level from those seeking deregulation of banking.

William F. Baxter, head of the Justice Department's antitrust division, this week urged that banks be allowed to cross state lines as easily as other financial services companies.

So far this year, not one major piece of legislation has been introduced in Congress that would relax current laws prohibiting branching or acquisitions across state lines.

But analysts and industry groups say national legislation is irrelevant because banks have been lobbying successfully at the state level to undo the effects of federal laws, and most agree it is simply a matter of time before nationwide interstate banking becomes a fact of life.

Dick Sullinger of Keefe, Bruyette and Woods, an investment firm specializing in banking, said, "National legislation will be after the fact, more or less a fait accompli."

William Bases of the American Bankers Association, which lobbies most major banks seeking interstate acquisitions, said the association is "satisfied with the existing legislation."

U.S. banking laws are far more restrictive than those in most other countries, and reflect a tug-of-war between the federal and state governments for control.

The legal basis for the ban on interstate banking, known as the McFadden Act, was passed in 1927 and forbids banks to open branches across state lines. The act was amended in 1956 to forbid acquisitions by bank holding companies across state lines unless permitted by the host state.

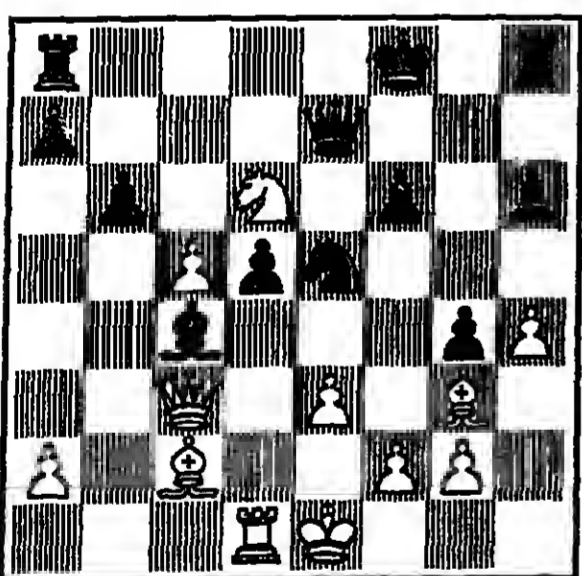
Getting that permission from other states is increasingly preoccupied by local banks.

Among this year's hottest lobbyists was an effort spearheaded by several money center banks, particularly Chemical New York Corp. and Citicorp, to be allowed to buy banks in Florida, where certain areas are considered by bank analysts to be among the most deposit-rich in the country.

In an effort to appease local banks alarmed at the thought of having to compete with the financial giants, a group of legislators introduced a compromise bill that would allow banks in selected Southern states to buy Florida banks for three years only. Following that period, any bank would be permitted similar opportunities.

Ultimately, the compromise failed because neither proponents nor opponents of interstate banking liked it, according to an official at a bank lobbying organization.

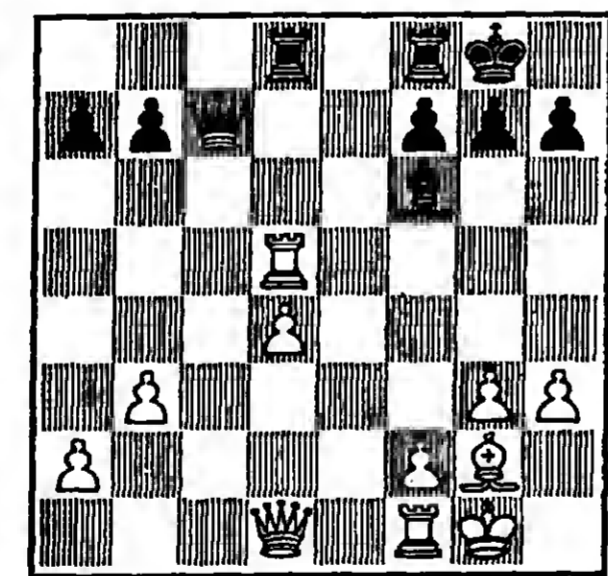
But bank analysts and lobbyists believe the measure will be reintroduced and, eventually, passed in some form.

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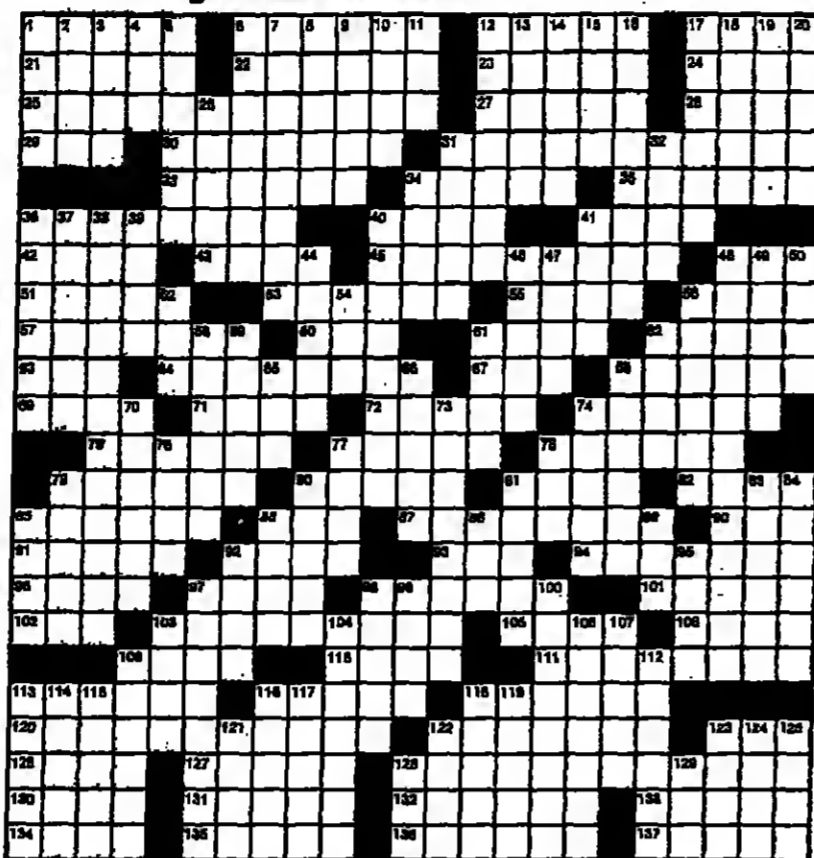
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Germany	D.M. 400	200	110
Great Britain	£ 72	36	20
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Italy	L. 195,000	97,500	53,700
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Sweden	S.Kr. 1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.Fr. 356	178	98
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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	\$ 390	195	107

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Weights and Measures By Warren W. Reich



- ACROSS**
- gin fizz
 - Plant fibers
 - "I'll Walk"
 - Bard's product
 - Soprano
 - Lucine
 - Ammonia compounds
 - A.L. team, for short
 - Vedic fire god
 - Standing measure?
 - Egg-shaped
 - One of three squares
 - "Walks in Beauty"
 - John McGraw was one
 - Pope's eight quarts?
 - Makes amends
 - Other, in Antel
 - Warm and snug
 - Sage field?
 - Gardner
 - Common Vatican name
 - Early Cuzco citizen
 - Coil
 - Lustrous length?
 - Patriot's org.
 - Side nuisance
 - Touches of color
 - Crazy one
- DOWN**
- Knocks
 - Nanking
 - Grow-up filly
 - Mork's planet
 - Finish lake
 - Title for Loren
 - Intrinsic
 - Rosini's "The of Corinth"
 - Puts in at a table
 - Wanton look
 - Kazakh, e.g.
 - Canceled a space flight
 - Casanova
 - Kind of orange
 - Well-known, in Napoli

- ACROSS**
- Town in Normandy
 - Bareheaded
 - Ribbed fabric
 - Range of frequencies
 - Western resort area
 - Cockney tailor's informal measure?
 - Extinct measure for a roll of cloth?
 - Compass pt.
 - Roasted
 - Bring up
 - Hungarian port
 - Hungarian national hero
 - Southern beauties
 - Patriarch
 - Quarterback, at times
 - Von Braun specialty
 - Whirlpool
 - Japanese sword
 - qua non
 - O'Neill's "the Horizon"
 - Chinese dynasty
 - Sextet's weight?
 - Kind of dye
 - Sky: Comb. form
- DOWN**
- Moussaka ingredient
 - Incite
 - Durward from Ky.
 - Azulejo
 - Word for the 1773 flag
 - Small gain to Tony Durrett?
 - Icy sheets
 - Like some
 - Islands off New Guinea
 - Shriveled
 - Swift
 - Some distance north of England?
 - Sandwich

- DOWN**
- Substitute for action
 - Buzzing bug
 - Word on a 1773 flag
 - Chang, as
 - View from a tower
 - Something extra
 - Comb. form
 - Compos. 1800
 - Bravo
 - Creepy
- DOWN**
- Small role
 - Sales pitch
 - "The Creation of Adam," for one
 - Black Watch
 - Sec. of Agriculture: 1971-75
 - Spy name
 - Word or head
 - Women's org. founded in 1890
 - Fashions
 - Stoic
- DOWN**
- Buddhist monk
 - Musical note
 - Asian range
 - Small aquarium fish
 - On a cruise
 - Octoberfest
 - Culture
 - Measuring device
 - Florida features
 - D-day craft
 - loss

SOLO: An American Dreamer in Europe, 1933-34.

By Wright Morris. 196 pp. \$14.95. Harper & Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"ON a serene and dazzling California morning, the air fragrant with orange blossoms, the light shimmering and misty with the smoke of sprinklers, I left the sheltered halls of learning for a Wanderjahr in Europe. I had kissed a few girls, and had read a few books, including 'The Decline of the West,' by Oswald Spengler, to whom I had written to question his assumption that the West had declined west of the Missouri River. Of east of the Missouri I hesitated to speak, but of the west I had personal experience. To this letter he had not replied, but perhaps he needed time to think it over. If and when I was in or near Munich I would look him up."

So begins Wright Morris' "Solo," a charming account of a year spent in Europe 50 years ago by the

BOOKS

prolific novelist and author of an earlier autobiographical memoir, "Wild Boy." I am not certain whether this passage reflects a romantic nature, but it certainly betrays a naive one with a distinctly literary flavor.

This is confirmed when, a bit further on in the book, Morris admits that a violent storm he experienced while crossing the Atlantic in a freighter was not as vivid to him as a storm he had read about in Conrad. And there are few places in Europe he will approach without a literary scene in mind, most of them from the pages of Thomas Mann.

But whatever his nature when he set forth, Europe did not live up to his image of it. He went first with his high hopes to Paris, but after two days of drizzle, the City of Light looked to him like one big dirty puddle. "Symbolically enough," though Morris is too plain-spoken to underline the point — he bought two apples from a peddler, "about the size of gold balls," and found them full of worms.

At his first sight of "Hinter's wine-dark sea," which at Trieste looked to him "like dishwater," he wondered what "the Greeks would have done if

they had had a coast like California." And the Austrian countryside inspires this remarkable passage:

"I seemed to see Richard the Lion-Hearted... cold and clammy in his suit of clanking armor, only his black eyes glinting at the visor of his helmet, weary in mind and aching in body, eaten alive by lice and gnawed with fear and suspicion, uncertain of friend and foe and whether he would ever get back to his homeland, with a large pack of vassals and hangers-on to account for, along with numerous baying dogs, thieves and beggars, pause for a moment right where we were standing, to peer down at a black, alien river he would never see again — not a flesh-and-blood bully who was saddle sore and homesick."

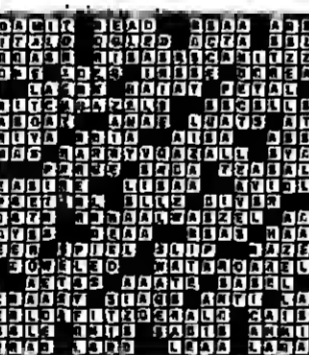
Yet the loss of illusion in "Solo" is in no way depressing. Indeed one has to stop reading and think about the text in order to imagine the young traveler's disenchantment. This is because he seems to welcome with good-humored equanimity whatever betrays him in Europe. He visits an Austrian Schloss and gets caught for the winter in a scene painted by Bruegel, a "world out of time" so marvelously eccentric that no single detail, such as the presence of a tomahawk-wielding cigar-store Indian in one of the castle's halls, can begin to capture the flavor.

In Grosseto, Italy, he and a friend are awakened and placed under arrest for no discernible reason by a troop of nervous young soldiers wearing plumes in their helmets and swords on their belts. In Paris, he gets caught trying to shoplift Celine's "Journey to the End of Night," but a police inspector is so delighted with his prisoner's interest in literature that he immediately parries him.

All of these experiences, and others, seem to bounce off the narrator without leaving cuts or bruises. Occasionally, there are feelings of elation, despair or anger. Even more occasionally, there are references to the author's growing awareness that he is gathering material for future fictions. But mostly he is a camera — a dilapidated Kodak Brownie — snapping away.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	81	70	61	fr			
Amsterdam	59	49	39	fr			
Antwerp	59	49	39	fr			
Barcelona	67	57	47	fr			
Berlin	59	49	39	fr			
Bombay	81	71	61	fr			
Buenos Aires	81	71	61	fr			
Calcutta	81	71	61	fr			
Canton	81	71	61	fr			
Cebu	81	71	61	fr			
Colon	81	71	61	fr			
Hankow	81	71	61	fr			
Hong Kong	81	71	61	fr			
Kobe	81	71	61	fr			
London	59	49	39	fr			
Manila	81	71	61	fr			
Medan	81	71	61	fr			
Osaka	81	71	61	fr			
Paris	59	49	39	fr			
Porto	59	49	39	fr			
San Francisco	81	71	61	fr			
Shanghai	81	71	61	fr			
Singapore	81	71	61	fr			
Sourabaya	81	71	61	fr			
Tientsin	81	71	61	fr			
Yokohama	81	71	61	fr			

Other Markets

Amsterdam				Frankfurt				London			
	Close	Prev.			Close	Prev.			Close	Prev.	
ASH Holding	100.00	99.50		ASH Holding	100.00	99.50		ASH Holding	100.00	99.50	
ASH Holding	100.00	99.50		ASH Holding	100.00	99.50		ASH Holding	100.00	99.50	
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ASH Holding	100.00	99.50		ASH Holding	100.00	99.50		ASH Holding	100.00	99.50	

Japanese to Discuss Taiwan Truck Venture

TAIPEI — Taiwan's Economic Ministry has invited Isuzu Co. and Hino Corp. of Japan for talks on the establishment of a new joint venture company for production of heavy-duty trucks and buses in Taiwan, a ministry official said Friday.

The new company, he said, will replace the financially troubled Hsin Tung Automotive Corp., which is to close this month. Its partner, General Motors, withdrew its 45 percent stake last July.

Union Carbide Unit To Get Gas Interests

DANBURY, Conn. — Union Carbide said it has signed an agreement for its Union Carbide Benzolux to acquire from G.D. Searle the interests of Matheson Europe, a producer and distributor of specialty gases.

These interests include Matheson, a Belgian company, and the assets of the Matheson division of G.D. Searle Nederland. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed Thursday.

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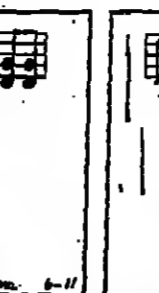
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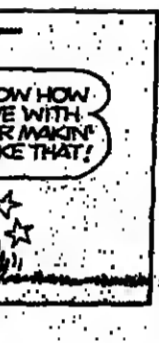
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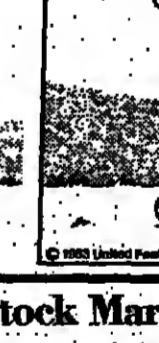
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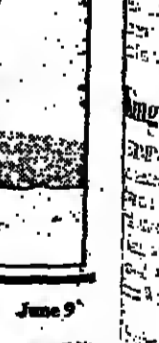
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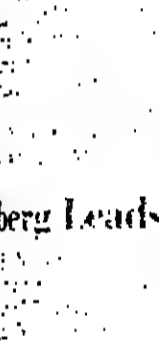
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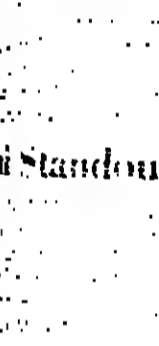
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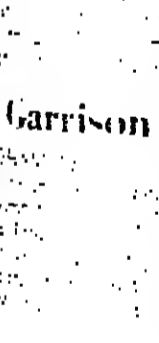
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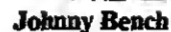
Vilas Affair Points Up Tennis Credibility Problem

Guaranteeing a top player a lucrative amount of appearance

Compounding the problem for the council has been the proliferation of various forms of exhibitions for which the council has no control. These events of four, eight, or 16 players, often purport to be tournaments or "challenges" and almost always guarantee players a minimum prize. The last such announcement was a "crackdown," in which it's going on as if they should enter with where the entry fee goes — with the players themselves. Betz labors to get a \$10,000 fine again.

of some of these with Grand Prix tournaments to compete for providing guidance to them as personal services or attorney, Tom said that his client accepted suspension. As the council's act of a concert of such as they said, and said, "I am not a recent board members themselves the council's the Rotterdam

Two years ago, the council appointed M. Marshall Happer 3d, a lawyer in Raleigh, North Carolina, as its administrator. Tougher revisions in the code of conduct, a 200-page yearbook spelling out all rules, the collection of fines and the recent crackdowns against Winitzky, Noah and Vilas reflect Happer's increasing role as the sport's closest equivalent of a full-time commissioner.



Speaking at a news conference on the field at Riverfront Stadium, Bench said he has lived a "boy scout" and plans now to play golf, hunt and fish. "I decided about three weeks ago to retire," Bench said. "It just wasn't as much fun for me. I wasn't playing to the degree that I accepted."

Bench, 35 years old and in his 17th season with the Cincinnati Reds, has set several standards for catchers. He broke into the big leagues amid fanfare in 1967. He was chosen for the 1968 National League All-Star team, the first of 13 straight years to be so honored. But Bench has slowed down in recent years, last season gave up catching to play the infield.

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